The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 6.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILLS
AND
SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—
TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
☞Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se7

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY.

General Office of Business at Pittsburgh.

OFFICERS:
CURTIS G. HUSSEY, President,
THOS. M. HOWE, Sec'y and Treasurer.
MANAGERS:
CURTIS G. HUSSEY, Pittsburgh,
THOMAS M. HOWE, "
JAMES M. COOPER, "
HARVEY CHILDS, "
JOSEPH W. CLARK, Boston.
E. JENNINGS, Michigan.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

The Mines of this Company are situated in Keweena county, on the Southern shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, and embrace the celebrated "Cliff Copper Mine."

JAS. WATSON is the resident agent and Superintendent of the Mines. Post office address, Clifton, Keweena county, Michigan.

The Company has, also, an office in Boston for the registration and transfer of its stock, payment of dividends, &c. J. W. Clark & Co., agents. se9

SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

S. KEYS, Manufacturer of
Ladies, Misses and Children's
FANCY SHOES,
No. 53 ST. CLAIR street,
sep7 *PITTSBURGH.*

E. P. LONG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Boots, Shoes and Gums,
No. 61 MARKET street, near Fourth,
se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

WM. PICKERSGILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, &C.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASSWARE.

PHILLIPS & BEST,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of all desciptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain,
Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,
se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

B. L. FAHNESTOCK....W. M. GRACE....R. C. ALBREE.
FAHNESTOCK, ALBREE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass
NO. 63 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

UPHOLSTERY.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work.
Carpets fitted and laid ta order. se11:6m

E. EDMUNDSON..........W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS,
Nos. 96 & 98 Third Street, near Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz:
CURTAIN GOODS, ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, TASSELS & CORDS,
COMFORTS & BEDS,
PATENT SPIRAL SPRING, HAIR, COTTON,
HUSK AND STRAW MATRESSES, &C.
ALSO, DEALER IN
WALL PAPERS,
Fire board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

S. K. RODGERS,
LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 83 OHIO street, Allegheny.
Crape, Handles, Plates, Gloves, Coffins, Hearses and Carriages furnished on reasonable terms. Rooms open day and night. se8

REMOVED,
For a few days, my Store, to the rear of my old stand. Entrance on
Market Alley, One Door from Fifth St.,
Where we are selling Dry Goods very cheap.
Call and see. H. J. LYNCH.

OILS.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC,
GLOBE, and
LIBERTY OIL WORKS.
Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
AT LAWRENCEVILLE.
Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. se11

EAGLE OIL WORKS, Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF PURE
CARBON OIL,
(Quality warranted equal to the best made.)
Lubricating Oil, Benzole and Car Grease, and dealers in LAMPS, &c. Warehouse No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. se11:1y

LUCENT OIL WORKS—
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS,
OFFICE: No. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

T. J. BRERETON...J. T. JOHNSTON....H. B. WILKINS.
THE
ALADDIN OIL COMPANY.
BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF
COAL AND CARBON OIL,
BENZINE, &c.
OFFICE, NO. 43 MARKET ST.,
se7 PITTSBTRGH, PA.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
NO, 31. MARKET STREET.
se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

C. GREGG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
OILS,
Crude and Refined Petroleum, Machinery Oils and Benzine,
33 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7

THE
LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL;
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

IRON.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS
WAREHOUSE
NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

DAVID CHESS,..........R. W. WILSON,
R. F. SMYTH,..........R. J. ANDERSON,
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NAILS, TACKS,
BRADS, &c., &c
WAREHOUSE:
NO. 112 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW...CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE:
FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO.,
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS
TO AND FROM
All Points West of Pittsburgh.

JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of
Oil of Vitrol and Aqua Ammonia.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

GRAPES.
FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at
No. 29 FIFTH STREET.
se7 J. KNOX.

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY
REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes;
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED or Manufactured in this Country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.
se7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

THE
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW
STEEL,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STATIONERY.

KAY & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 55 WOOD Street, Pittsburgh.
se7

JEWELRY.

FINE
GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH and
GENEVA
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER and STEEL
SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS

Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*

Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE
MADE TO ORDER.
Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. se7

T. A McCLELLAND,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sales Room and Office,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
Sales effected of
Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.
AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
☞CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.☜
se7

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
DRUGGIST & PLARMACEUTIST,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
AND
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Intern (Resident Physician) of
HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &c.
DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
OFFICE 57 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
Consultation GRATIS, every Tuesday and Friday from 10 o'clock to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. se7

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. LEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. LINDSAY, JR..........J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.
se7 PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES..........O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL
JAMES DALZELL & SON,
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum. and Lubricating Oils,
Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa,
se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

LAMPS.

CHANDELIERS.
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
sep7 164 WOOD street, near SIXTH.

THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 43 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c.
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

STEAM
DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
254 PENN STREET,
The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentistry in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.
Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.
Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.
Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.
N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.
FRAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot,
se7 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.
A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.
NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at
McCULLOCH'S
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
se7 81 MARKET STREET.

FULTON'S
VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,
Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.
☞Prepared and sold by
J. M. FULTON, Druggist,
67 and 69 FIFTH street, two doors below the Postoffice. sel0:ly

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rater for advertising in the *Commercial*. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily.		3 times a week.		2 times a week.		1 time a week.	
	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq
1 time......$	60	30						
2 times....	1 00	60						
3 times....	1 25	80						
1 week.....	2 00$	1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks....	3 50	1 75	2 40$	1 20$	1 75$	1 00$	1 20$	60
3 weeks....	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month....	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months.	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months.	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months.	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months.	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months.	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months;	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year......	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Changeable once a week.)

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week	W'kly
Six months...	$18 00	$14 40	$12 00	$ 8 40	$00 00
One year.......	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administ'n Notices, 1 time a week 6 times..$2 25
Marriage Notices..........5
Funeral Notices, each insertion..........50

THE LEISURE HOUR.

In Time of War.

There are white faces in each sunny street,
And signs of trouble meet us everywhere;
The nation's pulse hath an unsteady beat,
For scents of battle foul the Summer air.

A thrill goes through the city's busy life,
And then—as when a strong man stints his breath—
A stillness comes; and each one in his place
Waits for the news of triumph, loss and death.

The "extras" fall like rain upon a drought,
And startled people crowd around the board
Whereon the nation's sum of loss or gain
In rude and hurried characters is scored.

Perhaps it is a glorious triumph gleam—
An earnest of our Future's recompense;
Perhaps it is a story of defeat,
Which smiteth like a fatal pestilence.

But whether Failure darkens all the land,
Or whether Victory sets its blood ablaze,
An awful cry, a mighty throb of pain,
Shall scare the sweetness from these summer days.

God! how this land grows rich in loyal blood!
Poured out upon it to its utmost length,
The incense of a people's sacrifice—
The wrested offering of a people's strength!

It is the costliest land beneath the sun!
'Tis priceless, purchaseless! And not a rood
But hath its title written clear and signed
In some slain hero's consecrated blood.

And not a flower that gems its mellowing soil
But thriveth well beneath the holy dew
Of tears, that ease a nation's straining heart,
When the Lord of battles smites it through and through.

◆

[Translated from the French of Em. Souvestre for the Commercial]

THE ATTIC PHILOSOPHER.

OUR COUNTRY.

PARIS, October 12, 7 o'clock A. M. The nights have already become cool and long, the sun rises only a short time before the hour of labor begins and although my eyes are wide open, the genial warmth of the bed still keeps bound under its enticing cover. Every morning there arises a long dispute between my diligence and my idleness, and warmly ensconced up to the eyes, I patiently await the decision.

This morning when a light, shining directly through my window, even on my pillow, waked me sooner than usual, I tried to avoid it by turning from side to side, but without avail, it obstinately pursued me. Having lost all patience, I sat up and dashed my night-cap at the foot of the bed. (I remark by way of parenthesis that the various evolutions of this pacific head gear have been from all time, the symbol of passionate emotions of the soul.)

Anyhow I get up a bad humor, cursing my new neighbor, who bethought himself of awaking when I wanted to sleep. Thus we all are, we do not understand how other men can live differently from our own plan. In this each one of us resembles the center of the old Ptolemaic system, and thinks the world turns round him. The inconvenience of neighbors forced some reflections upon me as I withdrew from my warm cover. A month ago I had so such cause of complaint, for those whom chance had given me came home only to sleep and go off when they awoke, leaving me, during the day, alone in my elevated dwelling, with the clouds and the sparrows.

Unluckily in Paris nothing is durable, the wear of busy life changes destinies as the algea when torn from their rocky resting place; the dwellings are but vessels who receive only passengers. How many different faces have I seen traverse the long corridor of our attics! How many companions of a day have disappeared forever! Some have become lost in that conflict of the living, which surges under the lash of stern necessity; others repose in the beds of death God grants them. Peter, the bookbinder, was one of these. Separated from the world, without family, without friends, he died as he lived, unnoted and unknown. His loss is mourned by no one, the world is not disturbed, he only filled a grave in the cemetery and vacated a garret in our quarter. The same my new neighbor already occupies.

To tell the truth (now having become wide awake and my bad humor gone to take possession of my night cap) this new neighbor, though earlier than is agreeable to my indolence, is nevertheless a brave man and endured his misery, as few know, how to bear good fortune, with gaiety and moderation

Misfortune has sorely tried him. Father Chalfour, for so he is called, is but the remains of a man. In place of one of his arms hangs an empty sleeve, the left leg gone at the knee, and the right moves with great difficulty, but surmounting these, is a face calm and jovial. On seeing his countenance beaming with serene energy and hearing his voice whose natural severity is softened with kindness, one feels that the soul remains perfect in its covering almost half destroyed. "The fortress," says he. "is slightly damaged, but the garrison holds out bravely."

Truly the more I consider that excellent man the more I reproach myself for the malediction I cast upon him for waking me.

We are, in general, too indulgent in secret wrongs against our neighbors. All malevolence, which does not escape from the domain of thought, seems to us innocent, and in our gross injustice, we absolve ourselves, without examination, from that sin which has only not been expressed or put in execution.

Besides the relation, *de facto*, is there not among men also a serious relation of sentiment? Do we not owe to all under the same heaven, help, not only in our acts, but in our intentions? Should not each human career be to us a vessel bearing our best wishes for a prosperous voyage? It does not suffice that men do not injure each other—they must aid—they must love one another. The benediction of the Pope, *urbi et orbi*, should be the constant watchword of our hearts. To imprecate, even slightly, or thoughtlessly, him who does not deserve it, is to contravene that grand fundamental law which formed on earth the alliance of souls, to which Christ gave the sweet name of Charity.

These conscientious scruples having conquered, the malice I felt towards Father Chafour, for disturbing my slumbers, I determined to make compensation by paying him my first visit in the neighborhood.

Eight o'clock, p. m., I found him, without fire, although it was quite cold, seated at a table lighted by a smoky lamp, busy with his pasteboards, and humming a popular air. The instant I opened the door he made an explanation of joyous surprise.

"Ah, neighbor, is it you; come in; I did not think you were so early or I should have have put a sordet on my musical bottle. I fear I have wakened you."

Good man; when I was sending him to the devil, he was troubling himself for me. This touched me, and I made my compliments to him as neighbor with a freedom which opened his heart.

"Truly," says he, "you have the air of a good Christian," as with soldierly mien, he extended his hand: "I hate people who regard the corridor as a frontier and treat their neighbors as cossacks. When each swallows the same air, speaks the same jargon, one should not turn his back on the other. Sit down neighbor, without waiting to be told. Be careful though of the stool, for it has but three legs—good will stands in place of a fourth."

"There seems to me an abundant supply of that here."

"Good will you mean," repeats Chafour, "that is all the heritage my mother left me, and I do not believe ever an only son received a better one. So in the battery, I was called *Monsieur Content.*"

"Have you been in the service.

"In the third artillery during the Republic, and afterwards in the *garde*. I was at Jemmapes and at Waterloo, as it was called, the baptism and funeral of our glory."

I beheld him with astonishment. "How old were you then at Jemmapes?"

"Something like fifteen."

"And you had an idea of serving so young?"

"I assure you I did not dream it. Before that I worked in a toy shop, without taking a thought that France had any other claim on me than to make for her chess boards, shuttle cocks and gim-cracks in good style. As luck would have it, I had at Vincennes an old uncle, whom I visited from time to time, and of whom I was very fond; a veteran of Fontenoy, but learned enough to have been a marshal. In those times, however, the worthless arrived by steam, and my uncle, who deserved the highest promotion, was obliged to retire only as a 2d lieutenant. But you should have seen him in uniform, with his Saint Louis cross, his wooden leg, his gray moustache, and his handsome figure! What he said always made a deep impression on me. One day I found him very serious.

"'Jerome,' says he, 'do you know what is going on at the frontier?'

"'No, lieutenant,' I answered.

"'Indeed!' he began, 'our country is in peril!'

"I did not easily understand how that in the least concerned me.

"Have you never thought, then, what is our country?" replied he, putting his hand on my shoulder: "It is all that which surrounds us; all that has nourished and reared us; it is every object you truly love! The fields you behold, the houses, the trees, the pretty maidens, who pass by smiling; that is one's country. The laws which protect you, the bread that repays your labor, the kind words you exchange, the joy and sorrow of men and things amid which you live; that is our country. The little chamber in which you have so often visited your mother, the souvenirs she has left you, the hallowed spot where she now reposes; that is your country! You see her and breathe her everywhere around. Present, my son, your rights and your duties, your affections and your wants, your happiness and gratitude, all under one name, and that name will be your country!"

"Ah, cried I, I know now; it is a family as it were, it is the point where God has attached our body and our soul."

"Exactly, Jerome," continued the old soldier. "We owe her all."

"Forsooth," I replied, "we only owed what we like, it is an affair of the heart."

"And of equity too, my child," he added, "the member of a family who does not do his part of the service or happiness, is wanting, and is a bad parent; the partner who does not enrich his association with all his power, his courage and good intentions, commits a fraud, and is a dishonest man; and in like manner, he who enjoys the benefits of having a country without accepting its claim on him, forfeits his honor, and is a worthless citizen."

"Then what should one do?"

"Do that for your country which you would do for your father and mother."

At home as I whirl the toys, come the words constantly: Do for your country what you would for your father and mother. . . . and the country is in peril . . .

I could stand it no longer and I soon returned to tell my uncle that I was ready to enlist. The brave old man placed his St. Louis cross upon my breast and I marched off as proud as a minister upon a mission.

The Southern Traitor.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, Md., in a pamphlet of his, lately published, thus writes of the Southern Rebellion and the Southern Traitor, Jefferson Davis:

The rebellion will not triumph. Its fate is already sealed. The lamentations over its anticipated early death are heard in the wailings of the conspirators. The much boasted army of Lee has been arrested in its recent invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the bravery of the Army of the Potomac, handled with consummate skill by Meade, the gentleman and soldier, and driven back, with terrific slaughter, to its own impoverished and desolated Virginia, stealing away at night, under cover of darkness and storm, in the demoralizing fear that the arm of the Union was approaching utterly to crush them. Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen, and the States of Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky; Western Virginia, Maryland and Mississippi are ours, and the Father of Waters knows no standard but the stars and stripes. The very leader of the conspiring band, for years the plotter of treason, is losing heart.

In the beginning of his wicked career, he ridiculed the power of the loyal States, and vauntingly threatened them with the feeling of "Southern steel" and "the smell of Southern powder." Now he stands conscience stricken and appalled. He sees, and well he may, the finger of God in their dreadful reverses, and calls upon his deluded and ruined followers "to unite in prayer and humble submission under God's chastening hand." He tells them that they attribute their trials and afflictions to their forgetfulness of Him, and to their "love of lucre," (what an admission for proud chivalry) which had "eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many of them into worshippers of gain, and rendering them *unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow men, and their God.*"†

To their country! How could he have ever dreamed that forgetfulness of duty to country, to fellow man and God would not meet with the chastening hand of heaven? Davis, the educated and often honored child of the Union, over and over again pleged by solemn oath to support it, is at last aroused to the sense of oaths violated and duty to country forgotten, and on his knee implores the forgiveness of Omnipotence. What stronger evidence could there be that despair of success of his criminal career now fills his very soul?

It has, too, in its very form of government, the seeds of its own certain dissolution—secession is made the vital principle of the organism. No government is certain of living a day; but, on the contrary, is certain of a speedy death under such a chronic and ever active diseare. Whilst it defies cure, it is certain sooner or later to produce death. And before a single nation has recognized its legitimate existence, the disease has manifested its fatal nature.

Georgia and North Carolina have already disputed the Confederate authority, and threatened withdrawal under the acklowledged theory of secession. So alarming has the threat become, and so obviously fatal to the Confederacy, that notwithstanding its constitutional recognition of the right, it has been denied in a serious debate in their Congress, and the insubordinate members menaced with the exertion of the central military power. Our own downfall, if ever, is not to be now. The rebellion will be put down. If not by force, as it may be, if our rulers are equal to the emergency, and as it is believed it will be, it will fall through the very feebleness of its form of government. Fall it will, fall it must, and the United States be restored to the condition in which our fathers left it. A nation of which its citizens can speak with an honest pride as being destined to make "the world its debtor by its discoveries of truth and example of virtuous freedom."

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†Davis' Fast Day Proclamation of the 27th of June.

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Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in St. Louis early on Friday night last.

At last accounts Mace and Goss were in active training, for the forthcoming prize fight for £1,000. Betting was in favor of Mace.

One of the Richmond papers thus pleasantly announces the death of a newspaper man in the Libby Prison:—"A Yankee reporter gone home to write up his reports by the fire."

A CORRESPONDENT, describing a gun the rebels have been bearing on Morris Island, says that it makes splendid shots in all but one particular. None of them hit the island.

THE correspondent of the Springfield, (Mass) *Republican* says the late Daniel C. Baker, of Lynn, lost a policy of $13,000 on his life, by overstaying his time in New Orleans by a few weeks.

IT is said that Rothschild possesses a million millions of francs, but that, compared with others, he is poor, at least, so it pleases the good people of Paris to state, for they have just heard that there exists in India a nabob worth a trillion, which, represented in figures, would be 1,000,000,000,000.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

Laying aside all party aspects, the war in America, looked upon simply as a war, ought to put human nature in this nineteenth century to shame. It is not even war on modern civilized dimensions; it is war on a barbaric scale. It is ancient war revived. * * * This war combines the newest military inventions with the oldest type of horror and destruction. If any one was not satisfied of this from former descriptions he might have been from the results of the battle of Gettysburg, as just now more fully and accurately reported. We call it the battle, because it was to all intents and purposes one battle. We have there in one battle 40,000 killed and wounded—i. e., a whole army put *hors du combat.* Of these 10,000 are killed on the spot. Fancy such a solid mass of slaughter to be the work of one battle. Ten thousand dead bodies on one field! Is it a scene of a civilized, mercantile, cotton-growing, cotton-spinning age—an age which boasts itself a peaceful age, an age which has discarded the pride of the soldier for the triumphs of the social improver, and adopted "Exhibitions" as its victories? Or is it a scene of the age of Alaric or Attilla?

It is a revolting idea that these frightful events should be taking place, and that they should pass over us without creating even the sense of a contrast—the contrast of our situation with that of these unfortunate cousins of ours. Here we are in this island of ours—we never look on war; we do not know what war is as a spectacle. We are at war, indeed, sometimes; we make war, but never see it; we do not catch a glimpse of it; we are never touched by the faintest stir of its most distant skirts. Our troops know what war is, but we only know it by our pockets being a little lighter than usual. We pay for war, but we keep our creditor at a distance, and send him his money by check.

What a difference it would make if war made one day his appearance among us, not in the shape of a Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget, but in *propria persona!* How would his rugged visage horrify us! Cannot we guess how we should feel at passing through "the lines," at catching sight of a battery on the brow of the next hill, at meeting files of troops and trains of artillery and military baggage as we went to pay our visit of business to the next town or our call of condolence upon some mourning relations? At the first sight of a sentinel pacing on some hitherto tranquil rural path our whole image of comfortable, secure, ploughing and sowing, England would crumble into fragments, and we should feel ourselves in another country. We should feel that a tie had been broken, and that we had lost the England of our birth.

Or can we picture to ourselves what the news of a battle would be, fought at Madenhead or Dorking, or Salisbury Plain, or on the Hog's Back, and how strange the very announcement would sound to our ears, as if a law of nature had been broken in the fact of an engagement between two armies having really taken place on English soil? If we can, then we may feel how striking is the contrast between the situation of the Americans and of ourselves, and what the miseries and horrors are from which we are hitherto preserved. In parts of the United States the population is being literally fed on "rations." Between Vicksburg and Jackson "the country is completely devastated. No subsistence of any kind remains. Every growing crop was destroyed where possible. Wheat was burnt in the barn and stack, wherever found. All subsistence was brought off or destroyed. Live stock was used or brought away everywhere. Thousands are applying for food to sustain life. Gen. Grant is opposed to all opening of trade for the present. His experience has been that trade retarded military operations."

The battle of Gettysburg does, indeed, appear to have presented some of the grandest scene of the horrible sublime kind that have been seen in any war. Our correspondent, describing the charge of the Confederates up the Cemetery Hill, held by the Federal center, writes: "I should have fancied that no such scenes had ever before reached mortal eye or ear. A thick canopy of smoke, constantly rent by bright, darting flashes of flame, cast its dense pall over the struggling, bleeding thousand who toiled and died in its center, while out of the opaque gloom, as though from the bowels of the earth; one deep, prolonged bellowed roar never ceased to issue. Through the deepening twilight, and on far into the night, the fierce struggle continued, until in the gloom the dazzling parabolas of flame bursting into sparkling jets and coruscations, as the shells cracked and exploded, made a ghastly pyrotechnic display.'. The first day, however, was exceeded by the second. "The thundering roar of all the accumulated battles ever fought upon earth, rolled into one volume, could hardly have rent the skies with fiercer or more unearthly resonance and din.

Far back into the mountains the reverberations, rolling from hillside to hillside, startled strange and unmusical echoes. Vast cumuli of cloud, such as would have shrouded 10,000 Homeric goddesses, ... floated over the strife; horses, the suffering and tortured ministers of man's fury and wrath, lay thickly dead and horribly mutilated upon the ground; constantly from out the white pall of vapor issued wounded and mangled men, and rumors that this or that General was killed, that this or that regiment was reduced to a corporal's guard, traceable to no authentic source, neither believed nor disbelieved by the listeners, and, with this before them, there is an appetite for fighting which the continuance of war produces. There can be no doubt, according to our correspondent, that it was "the cry for immediate battle" which impelled Gen. Lee to the attack of the Federal position at Gettysburg that ended so distrously for the Confederates. "A cry for immediate battle, louder and more peremptory than ever, ascended from the Highlanders of Claverhouse or Montrose, swelled the gale—timid and hesitating counsels were impatiently discarded, and, as it appeared to me, the mature and cautious wisdom of Gen. Lee had no choice but to float with the current."

In the thick of the fire Gen. Longstreet was obliged to silence the cheering of his men, and from the very "ambulances, bearing their ghastly load of wounded men to the rear," there issued the loudest hurrahs as Gen. Lee passed. War certainly does bring out a class of fine qualities in human nature, and brings them out in a way in which no other life can. Unfortunately in the great mass it produces a counterbalance.

The very man who is a hero on the field is a brute when the battle is over. He is insolent, arrogant and selfish, and his government is a curse to the soil he has won. And that is the curse under which a large portion of the United States now groans. There is a flash of heroism while the storm of the battle lasts, but the steady temptations of every day life in a hostile country sap a moral foundation which was never strong, and make the soldier too often a grasping tyrant. Unfortunate America now feels his iron grasp, and it may be long before she is released from it.—*London Times*, Aug. 19.

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EVERY species of ingenuity is resorted to by the British to build as blockake runners for the rebels the fastest kind of steam vessels, and so to build them that they may endure the fire of our blockading fleets without much injury. The latest novelty of this kind is a steamer originally designed to run on the Mersey river, between Liverpool and Eastham, as a pleasure boat. She has been so altered with a view to "resist the rough salutations generally dealt out to blockade runners by the Yankee squadrons," as a British journal phrases it, she "has been fitted with an outer shell or coat of timber below the water line. The space between this and the vessel herself can be filled with cotton, which, it is considered, will effectually resist the Yankee missiles. To obviate the danger of ignition, this space can be filled with water immediately without the least disturbing the crew or injuring the cargo." This cunningly adapted vessel is called the Alliance and has the speed, they say, of twenty miles an hour.

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FITZ HUGH LEE AND CAPT. WINDER.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus writes from Fortress Monroe:

Col. Fitz Hugh Lee and Capt. Winder, who are held as hostages for Col. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were to be hung in retaliation by Jeff. Davis, are at liberty to walk inside the fort during the day under guard. They often appear during dress parade. They both look well, and are apparently unconcerned regarding their fate. Each seems cheerful, and enjoys good health. They are kept in close confinement during the night.

THE O'Connell national statue fund now amounts to £5,215.

The Daily Commercial.

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UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK,
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

INTERESTING reading matter will be found on all pages of this paper. The "Attic Philosopher," a quaint and clever sketch, translated from the French, will repay careful perusal. We hope to have similar favors, frequently, from the same source.

ACTIVE and reliable newsmen will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to the *Commercial*, but should any be overlooked, those wishing the paper left at their residences or places of business, by leaving their address at the office, No. 72 and 74 Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice, second story, will have it promptly delivered.

WHAT WOODWARD AND VALLANDIGHAM WILL DO.

"If Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, with Seymour and Parker, they would unite in calling from the army the troops from their respective States, for the purpose of compelling the Administration to unite a Convention of the States to adjust our difficulties,"

So says Senator Clymer, of Berks, in his Somerset speech. Will you tell us if this is your programme, Mr. *Post?* You said a day or two since, had Mr. Woodward been Governor when the act of Secession took place, he would have prevented it. Why then did not Wm. F. Packer, who was Governor when Secession took place, stop it? Why did not James Buchanan and Wm. F. Packer stop Secession in the Charleston Convention, in the Spring of 1860? Why did not James Buchanan, who at Bedford, in August 1860, admitted that Lincoln's election was a foregone consideration and Secession an inevitable consequence of it, prepare the army and navy to stop it? He had seven months to prepare. Pray tell us what preparation was made to prevent it in that time?

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

Our clever neighbor of the *Post* does not half like that Governor Curtin should canvass the State. We are not in the least surprised at this. Gov. Curtin is one of the most eloquent and effective stump speakers in the State. He understands fully the issues of the present campaign, and wherever he goes, most effectually disposes of the traitorous disguises with which the friends of Woodward seek to hoodwink runaway Democrats. Now to expect the *Post* to be pleased with Gov. Curtin canvassing the State would be a little too much. The *Post* says, that some reporter (which he charges to be Col. Forney) made Gen. Meade say to the soldiers to remember Curtin on the day of the election. The soldiers know who has been their friend in sunshine and storm, and intend to remember Curtin on the day of the election, whether Gen. Meade asks them or not. But why should the *Post* in this connection for the one thousandth time annihilate Col. Forney of the *Press*.

We know that the Editor is of a bilious temperament, and about once a month relieves himself by abusing his once fellow-laborers. Our community is so used to this that they would be absolutely disappointed if they should be deprived of their monthly treat. But must Gov. Curtin be dragged into this quarrel. His friends have no objection to Judge Woodward taking the stump. If the Judge does not do better than he did on the 13th of December, 1860, when he left the Bench to take the stump in behalf of that "patriarchal and Levitical institutions which has proved so incalculable a blessing to the human race," then we would like to see him on the stump. But pray, Mr. *Post*, why have you not published this speech of your pet candidate. Are you ashamed of it? Are you afraid to let your readers see your candidate's views when in the dark day's of December, 1860, the secession cloud overspread the sky. Come now, we make you a fair proposition: we shall next week publish a speech made by Gov. Curtin, if you will in the same day publish the Independence Square speech of George W. Woodward. See that you publish it entire; no diminution of it; no stars stolen from the nation's flag are to fill up the blanks. Give us his wholesale endorsement of human slavery—the right of any one State to secede—the broad denial of any power in the general government to coerce the seceded States. We name next Thursday as the day when each of us shall give our readers a speech of our candidates for Governor.

AT the Memphis dinner, S. F. Hailman assailed Gen. Grant with a toast containing something less than a dozen most execrable puns on the General's name, who immediately retorted on the wit with a single pun, so exquisitely bad, that it is held to exceed the whole dozen of his adversary in that respect. We knew Gen. Grant was great for cracking such rebel nuts as Henry, Donaldson and Vicksburg, but for cracking a quiet joke he is huge—immense. Just imagine him, *thanking* S. F. H. *for his kindness.*

GEN. LEE having been reinforced by the Copperhead party, to the extent of making necessary the withdrawal of 30,000 men from Meade, to enforce the laws, proposes another foray into Pennsylvania. We wonder how many Union farmers he converted to Copperheadism by his ravages in Cumberland Valley during his last visit, or does he think his allies, Ingersoll and Woodward, could carry on the fall campaign more energetically with his assistance. His faith in iniquity must be great, if he can hope for anything for their cause and his own after witnessing the Union demonstration at Gettysburg.

Serpents.

"Comparisons are odious." The Southern traitors in their endeavors to destroy the Union and erect that symetrical edifice whose corner-stone is human bondage, may in one respect be likened to the rattlesnake. They boldly erect their heads in the path of human progress—of civilization, of union and peace, and in defiant tones proclaim 'kill or be killed—destroy or be destroyed.' "Negotiations are useless, except on the basis of the Ohio and Potomac." The traitors at the North, like the copperhead, their fit emblem lurking in concealment—too cowardly to join their allies in the field, but full as venomous, basely strike at the hand of the Government, thrust forth to uphold that "more perfect union" which "secures the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

That the comparison may appear more plainly, we ask any man, whose soul is his own, if his memory recalls from reading or intercourse with his fellow-man, a single instance, in which northern copperheads have not endeavored, to the extent of their power, to annoy, embarrass, and oppose the government in its efforts to maintain itself or to abet Jeff. Davis & Co. in their attempt to destroy our political existence and procure "for ourselves and our posterity" Mr. Justice Woodward's "Divinely sanctioned and incalculable human blessing,"—unpaid labor. Look at the record:

Would you *coerce* a State? they cry in holy horror, when the Government insulted, plundered and assaulted, rouses to self defense. Their high priest Vallandigham refuses to vote supplies—their press sneers at the efficiency of the blockade and endeavors to embroil us in foreign contests—over the arrest of traitors, whose desert is the gibbet, arises their laments for arbitrary arrests. If a military leader loses the confidence of the government, he is their idol. Supplies for our brave seamen and soldiers, pension for the widows and orphans of the fallen, are "wasteful and ruinous expenditures." Every financial measure has been assailed in its turn. The object of every military movement, of which they could obtain a clue, has been exposed for Southern benefit; whilst the Proclamation of Freedom horrified them to an extent only exceeded by the enormity, of employing black soldiers, of permitting slaves to assist in breaking their own fetters and earning freedom as brave men earn it, or dying in its defense as brave men die. They oppose the draft, which is necessary to recruit the army—they oppose the army which is necessary to preserve the Union—they oppose the Union the hope and glory of human freedom and human progress throughout the whole earth, and they support—'God save the mark,' Vallandigham and Woodward and Seymour and Lowrie, and hope by profaning the once glorious banner of Democracy, that they can induce the disciples of Andrew Jackson to aid them in their treason, to subscribe to their new article of faith—"*Slavery* must and shall be preserved."

THE people of Pennsylvania elevated Judge Lowrie to the Supreme bench and he makes use of his position to embarrass the Government in its efforts to maintain that Union which they love, and for which their sons and brothers have shed their blood. The cool affrontry of desiring to be continued in that position is refreshing. We have but thirty days to contemplate it, however.

GEN. MEADE thanked Governor Curtin a short time since for organizing that gallant corps the Pennsylvania Reserves. The people of Pennsylvania next October, also intend thanking him for that and his many other patriotic services in the Union cause, by requesting him to continue them for a further period of three years.

CAMPAIGN APPOINTMENTS.—The Union State Central Committee publish in another column a list of places throughout the Commonwealth, where mass meetings are to be held, which will be addressed by Governor Curtin and other distinguished orators from Pennsylvania and other States. The list comprises over twenty cities and towns, closing with a grand demonstration in Philadelphia on Saturday, October 10th. The issues of the campaign will be thoroughly discussed at these assemblages, and loyal men should see that they are made imposing in numbers and enthusiastic in tone.

IT is stated, we do not know whether upon the best authority, that in a few weeks there will be fifty regiments of negro troops mustered into the service in Gen. Grant's Department. We hope it is so. Do the copperheads hope it is so? Let us look at it practically. Fifty thousand slaves of rebels, under arms, and under our flag, will prevent the necessity of drafting fifty thousand young white men of the North and West, and will be invaluable in doing garrison duty in sickly localities, and as hunters of guerrillas, as scouts and spies, and as laborers, to sry nothing of their downright fighting qualities. Why do not the copperheads speak out on the subject of arming the negroes? What have they got to say?

Prenticiana.

Beauregard is a terrible fire-eater, but Greek fire doesn't seem to sit well upon his stomach.

The Camelite monks have their heads shaved, but they wouldn't acknowledge John Morgan as a brother.

There's talk of Gen. Butler being military commander of Charleston after her capture. She thinks that this would be worse than the Greek fire.

A correspondent asks if there isn't a relationship between us and John Morgan. Only a rather distant one—he stole a horse of ours a few weeks ago.

Let the Federal armies succeed in the battles now evidently pending, and nothing will be left of the rebellinn but the bleeding, torn-out spider-legs of the mangled tarantula.

A Judge in London has decided that a lover cannot have the aid of the law to recover gifts made to a lady while courting her. Of course not. Judge Shakspeare *in re* Ophelia, as reported in 2d Hamlet, laid down that

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.

The rebel notes are worth but six and a quarter cents to the dollar. Colonel Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury proposes to remedy their worthlessness by doubling their quantity. Then they will be worth three and an eighth cents to the dollar. What a wonderful financial head the rebel Secretary has got.

The dispatches from Morris Island a day or two ago made the queer annunciation that Gilmore's troops had dug about 70 rebel riflemen out of their rifle-pits and made them prisoners. This is surely a novelty in warfare. Are Beauregard's riflemen foxes or woodchucks that they had to be dug out of their holes with spade, hoe, shovel, and pick-axe? Why were they not burned out, smoked out, or stunk out with a little Greek fire?

THE Muscatine *Journal*, Iowa, says:—It is estimated that during the present season some 40,000 head of sheep have been brought into Iowa over the four lines of railway reaching the interior of the State. Large numbers in addition have been driven in on foot. Iowa's capacity for sheep grazing is limitless, and the means of transportation of wool are good and increasing and extending. Factories are also rising here and there, and many more should and will hereafter be erested.

For the Daily Commercial.

Col. Henry A. Purviance.

Death is a busy gleaner. Powerless to resist, we watch in vain against his approach. He comes unbidden—always unexpected, even in the fiercest strife of battle, gathering trophies of conquest even amidst the shouts of the victors. There is no record in the past of a theatre of war so broad and so absorbing as that which now claims the ceaseless interest of the American people. How many thousand hearts are throbbing with anxiety, longing for, yet dreading to hear the next news from the high places of the field. Fearing the worst, yet hoping always for good tidings, we stand by the shore of the angry sea, watching with painful solicitude floating spars and fragments of the wreck which may bear to our feet the body of some long absent friend. And yet though we all at home stand in this attitude of painful expectation, the sad news that a dear friend has fallen comes to us with startling suddenness and power. It seems but yesterday I saw the gallant Purviance in the ranks of the old 12th Pa., among the first to respond to the call for three months troops, a *private* then, whose genial face, warm, true heart and soldierly bearing gave him instant access to the regards and esteem of the officers and men of his regiment.

In the arduous duties of the camp and field, he rapidly developed the highest and noblest traits of character, justifying the high hopes a long acquaintance had given me in regard to him. He was one of those rare men who are always ready for the occasion. In two steps he was at the head of a regiment, not by the influence of social interest or political intrigue, but as if by common consent, and the hearty approval of men who honored high courage and military skill. That one so ready to keep the post of danger, shrinking from no peril where duty called or glory incited him, should pass safely through the terrible carnage of battle-fields, was marvelous. A severe wound at Fair Oaks did not damp his patriotic devotion. It was his honor—one that he doubtless highly prized—to share in the attack, still progressing, on the defenses of Charleston, and, dying, cast his last look on that stronghold of treason, already shaken and tottering to its fall. He died nobly, as he lived. All honor to his memory. The genial, large-hearted friend; the sagacious, high-souled commander, true patriot and hero, who will not feel the stroke that removes from our midst the gallant Purviance?

Having been transferred to another branch of the Military Service, and aside from the old friends at home, I note the changes more closely and feel them perhaps more acutely than those who still mingle with you in the social circle. The fortunes of old members of the 12th, I watch with peculiar interest, rejoicing in the honors won by them in the various other regiments in which Providence has placed them.—The noble band that leaped to arms when traitorous hands dared the foul sacrilege to our flag at Sumter, are worthy of immortal honor; the memory of that first organization at Pittsburgh is most delightful, and it seemed specially fitting, and a great personal pleasure, to bear this public testimony to the memory of our deceased friend, Col. Henry A. Purviance. J. A. E.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9, 1863.

News and Other Items.

General Gillmore's name is Quincy Adams Gillmore, and not Quartors, as some papers have it.

Middletown, Connecticut, has placed $40,000 for the benefit of such drafted men as need it—in sums not exceeding $300 each.

We learn that the United States barracks at Carlisle, recently destroyed by the rebels, are to be rebuilt during the coming autumn.

Simmons, the sculptor, has nearly completed a statuette in Clay of the late Gen. Berry, of Rockland, Me., for the family of the deceased hero.

The New York *Express* describes the stock panic as severe in that city. Everybody is trying to realize and get out with a whole skin, but many leave their bones to bleach, in their haste to get rich without labor.

The French have taken Tampico. This is another step towards Texas. Let the Frenchman beware. He may find returning as tedious as Macbeth, when fully embarked in his career of robbery and murder.

IT is related that Duverger, the actress, wears, in one of her characters at a Paris theatre, a costume valued at $180,000. One diamond in her head-dress is valued at $20,000.

Caleb Pierce, Esq., of Chester county, has been appointed a member of the National Union State Central Committee. Mr. Pierce will be a valuable aid to the committee, and is qualified for the position by undoubted loyalty, energy and ability.

WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.—About fourteen hundred wounded still remain at Gettysburg. A large number of them are cases of compound fracture of thigh. It is expected that in the course of the present month all ths patients will be removed, and the hospital broken up.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland *Herald* speaks of finding, high up on a rock, on the Black river, in Lorain county, the words, "Q. A. Gilmore, 1844." This was near his native place, and done in this month. The same name is now being cut much higher up, and in more distinct letters, by the unerring shots from Morris Island.

BEFORE the war the Cherokees were the richest community in the world, being highly civilized, having splendid farms, handsome towns and plenty of silver, and being presided over by the shrewd and loyal man, John Ross, but since the war began their lands have been desolated, their towns sacked, and the people beggared by the savages and rebels of all complexions.

AN ACQUISITION TO THE HALL OF INDEPENDENCE.—It is understood that the heirs of the late John Hancock will probably present the orignal portrait, by Copley, of their illustrious ancestor, Governor John Hancock, to the city of Philadelphia, with the proviso that it be placed in Independence Hall. Governor Hancock took a prominent part in the great event which made the Hall of Independence sacred, and there is a peculiar fitness in the disposition that his descendants propose to make of his portrait.

HOUSES IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter writer says the demand for places to live in Washington is treble the supply already, and when Congress meets it will be as difficult to accommodate all the people as it used to be on inauguration days. Such a thing as a vacant lot is unheard of. Ordinary houses on the back streets, that once rented for $150 and $200 per annum, are now commanding double that amount, and the tenant often gives a premium of a hundred dollars or so for the privilege of paying such a rent. It is estimated that from five hundred to a thousand vacant houses are needed at this moment. Only the rich can keep house.

THE GRAVE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—A letter from a Boston gentleman in Chicago says: "I went out of the city limits the other day and saw the prisons of the Morgan raid men, and also the grave of Stephen A. Douglas. He is buried upon the lake shore, in a beautiful spot. There is no monument erected over him, with name or history; a simple mound, with a wooden fence around it, tells where Douglas lies. The city of Chicago is spreading its limits every day. In a comparatively short time the grave of Douglas will be covered by houses of business, and the man who, in his day of pride and honor, was a dictator in the Congress of the nation, will not have a stone to mark his last resting place. 'What shadows we are! What shadows we pursue!'"

The Government and the War.

The leading article in a late number of the *Independent* says: "A journey to Washington has quickened our faith in the government. Unlike a year ago, the atmosphere of that city now braces hope and courage. Men now going there can come away bringing with them an augmented confidence in the great resources of the government, and in the fidelity with which these are applied to the use of the war. All the blunders, all the tardiness, all the red-tape, cannot quench the great fact that the Government has set its heart and soul upon putting down the rebellion; and that the rebellion will be put down. One cannot talk an hour with the President without feeling that whoever else may doubt the issue of the war, Abraham Lincoln doubts not at all. Not naturally a sanguine man, he yet believes that he is now shutting his hand upon the prize of victory. When sober-minded men feel enthusiasm, and slow-going men feel that the end is near, and over-cautious men, like Mr. Lincoln, feel confident not only of to-day but of to-morrow, let the country at large be doubly confident that the crown of triumph is within reach, and that the President's hand will pluck it."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Letter From the Mammoth Cave.

CAVE HOTEL, Sept. 2, 1863.

Incident to this unnatural warfare, the Cave has been for a time isolated from the great world of travelers who were once wont to visit it in such numbers. For a period of two years the beautiful domes and chambers and avenues of the subterranean wonder have been abandoned to their own natural solitude, with but occasional interruptions from unexpected visitors. This monotony has been broken, however, and the cave is again beginning to share somewhat of "the glory of old days."

Several large parties have, with your correspondent, shared the princely hospitality of our old friend Owley within the past month, the most noteworthy of these parties being composed of a newly-married couple and their happy retinue, embracing half a dozen ladies and their escorts from Christian and Trigg counties. It was the good fortune of the writer hereof and his traveling companion to join this happy throng in their explorations of the labyrinths of the Cave, and his first impressions of its grandeur and solemn beauty were softened to his senses by the influence of the delightful association.—The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. M——s, Mr. and Mrs. S——w, Miss Nannie D——p, Miss Mattie M——y, Miss Sue M——y, and Miss Jennie C——k, and their escorts. These charming young ladies bore away with them some fine specimens of the rocky curiosities with which the Cave abounds, and at least two of them have in their collections of relics two very choice specimens of a substance somewhat hardened by its exposure to the chilling atmosphere of the world, the loss of which has been the price of several nights' rest to two nice young men, who have since been wandering about invoking the fairies of these woods to "give them back their hearts again."

But, great as are the attractions of the Cave, this region has other charms to woo the admirer of nature and the seeker after rest. Turkeys and squirrels and partridges and pheasants are quite plentiful in old Edmonson, and the unpracticed hunter might here indulge a realization of his dreams of an attack of "buck ague," for the deer is by no means a stranger to the gentle slopes of the surrounding hills. Here the disciple of Walton may find ample opportunity for the indulgence of his angling proclivities, for the silvery tide of the Green River flows within a half a mile of the Hotel. Indeed there is no more inviting spot, east or west, than the Cave and its surroundings, as enjoyed under the pleasant influences of our princely host Owsley, of the Hotel, whose attentions, without being too profuse, are most gratifying.

The Cave, as all your readers know, is within less than a day's ride of Louisville; and so pleasant is the journey you half regret its completion when, after a jaunt of two hours in the stage from Cave City to the Cave, under the careful charge of Mr. Dalby, the discoverer and proprietor of the Osceola Cave, you are carefully set down amid the charming walks and under the quiet shades of the Cave Hotel and "those demesne parts that there adjacent lie;" and, having hardly forgotten the sumptuous fare with which uncle Joe Quigley, of the Cave City Hotel, tempts the appetites of his guests, the early evening meal is soon announced.

For a day's pleasure, or for a fortnight's quiet enjoyment, commend me to the Cave and to the care of our kind friend Owsley.

MARRIED:

TUPPER—HAGUE—On Thursday, September 10th, by Rev. A. H. Thomas, MR. WM. TUPPER to MISS ANN M. HAGUE, both of this city.

M'KIM—NEILLIE—On Thursday, September 10th, by Rev. John M'Millen, MR WM. M'KIM, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and Miss ANNIE M. NEILLIE, of Allegheny City, Pa.

DIED:

KING—On Friday morning, September 11th, at 8 o'clock, MILFORD, youngest child of John and Margaret Cecelia King, aged 2 years and 14 days.

JOHNSTON—On Thursday, September 10th, FRANK JOHNSTON, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Notice of the time of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ UNION MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of the Union will be held at the

UNION CLUB ROOMS, at WILKINS HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12th,

where appropriate addresses will be delivered.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.—I give my warmest thanks to my fellow citizens for their patronage and kindness in their attendance at my School Picnic.

I will give a LECTURE NEXT SUNDAY at two o'clock p. m., at VOLKS HALL.

se12 Yours, G. A. NEUFFER.

☞ UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
September 5, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At MEADVILLE, Crawford county, SATURDAY, Sept. 12th.
At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th.
At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.

Other appointments will be announced as speedily as possible. We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of

Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Sec'y. se11

☞ THE UNION

MUST BE PRESERVED.

NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY.

ALL LOYAL CITIZENS, without regard to party, who are in favor of the

GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

AND A

Vigorous Prosecution of the War,

For the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of

OUR GLORIOUS UNION.

All who love their Country!
All who hate Secession and Aristocracy!
All who love Liberty, and are true to the principles of our Revolutionary Sires!
ALL, whether native or adopted, who glory in the title of American Citizen!
All who are in favor of the election of the SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

and opposed to GEORGE W. WOODWARD, who disfranchised our noble volunteer soldiers, and reduced them to the position of non-voting negroes; and all who are in favor of the election of the incorruptible Judge, DANIEL AGNEW, to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, are cordially invited to assemble in

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

At SCOTCH HILL MARKET SQUARE, corner GRANT and SECOND Streets,

IN PITTSBURGH,

On Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1863.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following eminent speakers will address the Convention:

Gov. DAVID TOD, of Ohio;
Gov. MORTON, of Indiana;
Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Penna;
Major General BUTLER;
Major General LOGAN;
Major General FRANZ SIGEL;
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE;
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD;
Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT;
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON;
Hon. P. C. SHANNON;
Col. J. B. CLARK;
THOS. M. MASHALL, Esq.
A. H. GROSS, Esq. se9:d&wtd

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—Apply, with references, to 276 FEDERAL St., Allegheny City. se12

SIGHT DRAFTS—Available in all parts of Europe, or cheap Passage from the "Old Country" to be had by applying to WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office. se12

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS. se12

UNION FLAGS.
I have in store and for sale low.
BUNTING AND COTTON FLAGS.
WM. T. NOBLE,
se12 Corner of Third & Smithfield.

FOR SALE.—The Beautiful Country Residence occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville turnpike, commanding a view of the cities, suburbs and ten miles of the rivers. The BRICK HOUSE, of Modern style, has eleven rooms, besides Bath Room and Cellar, and double verandah. The house is newly papered and painted, and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, drawn in the house from spring and rain water cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed by a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over one hundred choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and

EVERY VARIETY OF SMALL FRUIT

and Shrubbery, the place having been twenty years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete order, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. It is within view of the city, and only twenty minutes' walk by either bridge, and ten minutes' walk from the Birmingham Street Railway.

D. W. C. BIDWELL,
se12 Cor. Water street and Cherry Alley.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:

"We have used the Wheeler & Wilsen Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."

Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10: "After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."

Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
No 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.
NEW FALL MOUS DE LAINES, PLAIN COLORED ALL WOOL DE LAINES, PLAIN LIGHT COLORED FRENCH MERINOS,
BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS,
VERY FINE SHADES OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACAS, A FINE STOCK OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.
New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 Market Street.
se12

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
sell Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

NEW GOODS—
NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
The largest and best selected stock of foreign and domestic
DRY GOODS
Just received and opening daily, with all the new and desirable styles of
MANTLES,
At the New and extensive establishment of
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.
☞ Country merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. sep10

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
se No. 47 Wood Street.

TO THE LADIES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. C. McCULLOCH,
No. 81 MARKET STREET,
Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON,
HEAVY COTTON,
AND MERINO HOSE.
Also, Gloves and Undergarments a OLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7

PITTSBURGH
MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Corner PENN and ST. CLAIR streets.
Mr. EDWIN SHERATT intends commencing two classes on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1863, one of these classes will meet in the afternoon and the other in the evening, each class to meet twice a week, viz: TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours from 4 to 6, and from 7½ to 9½. Exercises to consist of a course of lessons in the Rudiments; a course of lessons in Bassin Voice Training; a course of lessons in Harmony, together with glee chorus and church music.
Terms for either class, in advance, $5 per session of four months. Private lessons in vocal training $15 per quarter, of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.
Further information furnished at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, or at the rooms, where circulars may be had. se8:1w

DELAWARE GRAPES.
THIS GRAPE, OF HONEYED SWEETNESS, which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, can now, and during the season, be had at our market stand, and store, No. 29 FIFTH STREET. J. KNOX.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

NEW SILKS,

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

se7

PURVIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
Corner Fifth and Market streets.
2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY STYLE,
PLAIN OR COLORED,
from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to
CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager............WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer............H. OVERINGTON.

Last night of the charming young actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN.

This EVENING, will be performed

PIZARRO.

Rolla............Miss Susan Denin.
Pizarro............Mr. Kames.
Alonzo............C. Loveday.
Cora............Annie Hyatt.
Elvira............Annie Eberlie.
SONG............Miss Becket.

To be followed by

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Collin............Miss Denin.
SONG............Fanny Burt.

To conclude with

BARNEY, THE BARON.

Barney............Mr. Sefton.

☞ MASONIC HALL.

THE FAR-FAMED

SANFORD OPERA TROUPE

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The above celebrated Troupe will make thei appearance, for a short season, at this popular Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING September 14th, 1863.

This Troupe, which has always been characterized for its spirited and attractive entertainments, has lately received many additions of the most talented performers in the profession. And now, in addition to being the oldest, it is the ablest Operatic Troupe in the United States. The programme for the evening comprises many choice gems of humor, wit, comedy, sentiment, burlesque and dances, making up the most delightful and attractive entertainment.

Prof. CHARLES A. MORRA will preside at the Piano.

Entire new bill for the opening.

The whole under the immediate direction of S. S. SANFORD, who will appear in person.

No repetiion of acts. Grand change nightly.

Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Afternoon performance on SATURDAY, September 19th. sell

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

☞ ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.
VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,
and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.
se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:ly

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,
JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
se9 PITTSBURGH.

NEW GOODS!
We take pleasure in informing our customers and dealers that we are now receiving a large and complete assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Purchased direct from the importers and man facturers. In our assortment will be found
MILLINERY GOODS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
GUIPURE AND POINTS LACE COLLARS
COLLARS AND SETTS;
BRAID HATS, Black and Colored;
RIBBONS, a splendid lot;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
BRAIDS AND YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments
And a full line of Notions, which will be disposed of at the
Lowest Cash Price.
☞ Wholesale Dealers, Milliners, Pedlers and Retail Buyers would do well to examine the stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.
se8

Iron City College
HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.
No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.
Professor A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.
For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.
☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

NEW FALL DRY GOODS
JUST OPENED AT
D. H. FRALICH & SON
No. 104 Market Street,
FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,
POPLINS PLAIN AND FIGURED,
ALL WOOL DELAINES, all colors,
PLAIN AND FIGURED
FANCY SILKS,
LATEST STYLE.
PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, just opened.
BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $2,50 UP TO $7,50, ALL COLORS.
100 Pieces Mous. Delaines Dark and Latest Style.
ALL KINDS AND MAKES OF PRINTS.
NEW FRENCH CHINTZES.
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.
☞ 100 pieces Barred Country Flannels; Shirting Flannels, all colors; Blankets, Checks, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a general assortment of all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.
se7 se7:1m

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Contributions for the Subsistence Committee should be sent to Messrs. Weyman & Son, Smithfield street or George Albree & Co., Wood street.

Still Living.—Mr. D. Fickeisen, who attempted suicide on Thursday, was still living last night. It is now thought he will recover, although his injuries are of a very serious nature.

The Third Ward Council of the N. U. L. of Allegheny City, will hold a special meeting for the election of officers, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. All members who are truly lovers of the Union cause are expected to be there.

Church Dedication.—The new M. E. Church in Oil City, will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 20th. Services will be conducted by Rev. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Cave In.—The iron crossing at the intersection of Liberty and Irwin streets, which for some time past has been considerably out of repair, has at last fallen in completely, and leaves a dangerous hole for pedestrians, equestrians and wagoners. The Street Commissioner should attend to it immediately.

Union Meeting in Manchester.—A Union meeting will be held in the borough of Manchester, this evening, at the corner of Locust and Beaver streets. Hon. Robt. McKnight, Thomas M. Marshal, Esq., and Thomas Howard, Esq., will be present and address the meeting.

Sunday Reading.—For the latest Daily and Weekly Newspapers, together with all the most recent publications, our readers would do well to call at our neighbor and and friend, Pittock, opposite the Post office. By his energy and perseverance, he is enabled to present any kind of reading the fickle public may desire.

Pittsburghers in Philadelphia.—R. Ashworth, Mrs. Joseph McKnight, Miss Kate McKnight, W. H. Whitehead. S. B. McElroy and wife, Miss Knox, F. Bausman, N. B. Hoag and wife, R. B. Townsend, H. M. Long, Geo. Dilworth, B. H. Lerkins, M. Mentzer, C. E. Davison, S. H. McKinley. Mrs. S. A. Stoddard, F. B. McConnell and son, J. Shellenberger, J. H. Warner, William Semple.

Gen. Butler Coming.—Intelligence was received in the city yesterday that Major-General Benjamin F. Butler would positively be present at the meeting in this city on the 16th. The Secretary of the State Executive Committee furnished the intelligence, and we have no doubt it is reliable. No man is more popular than the hero of New Orleans, and the assurance of his coming will add greatly to the numbers of the meeting. We are certain our citizens will give General Butler a warm reception.

Bishop Stevens.—Bishop Stevens occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, in Erie, on Sunday morning and evening, giving an able and impressive discourse on each occasion. In the evening he administered the rite of confirmatiun to some thirty-five persons. Much interest was manifested in the sermon and subsequent services by a crowded congregation. Bishop S. is well sustaining the reputation for learning and eloquence acquired during the period he filled the Rectorship of St. Stephen's Church. in Philadelphia.

The Subsistence Committee.--We have received the following card, signed by the executive committee of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, which explains itself:—Having received information that persons have at different times, in the name of the Subsistence Committee, solicited contributions of fruit and vegetables from the gardeners and country people in the markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, we take this method of giving notice that we never authorized any one to collect such contributions for us or the Hospital, and that contributions thus collected have never reached us.

Anderson Troop Library.

The members of the Anderson Troop, now with the army of the Cumberland, are exceedingly anxious to have a library of current literature. Mr. Smith, field agent of the Cumberland army, writes to George H. Stuart, Esq., chairman of the United States Christan Commission, as follows: "The young men of Anderson's cavalry greatly need books to read. They are reading men. All their lives they have until now, had abundance of books. The want, therefore, is now the more keenly felt. A library suiting their taste and circumstances, of moderate size, can be so arranged as to be easily conveyed with them when they move. Two hundred dollars worth of books divided and kept in eight boxes, could be transported in the company wagons without inconvenience, and would be a great benefit and comfort to them. If their friends in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will contribute the money, I will send you a catalogue of the books selected by the cavalry, for you to purchase."

All those who feel willing to aid in carrying out the above proposition, may send their contributions to Jos. Albree, Esq., Treasurer of the U. S. Christian Commission, 71 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, who will attend to their proper distribution.

Our Candidate for Supreme Judge.

As many of our readers may not be familiar with the history of Hon. Daniel Agnew, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we present the following brief sketch for their consideration: Judge Agnew was born in Trenton, N. J., January 5th, 1809. His father, the late James Agnew, A. M., M. D., of the city of Pittsburgh, was a native of Princeton, N. J., a graduate of the college there, taking one of the honors, and a classmate with the late John Sergeant, Charles Fenton Mercer, and others of distinguished reputation. He was a man of commanding personal presence, and of magnificent intellect. His mother, who is yet living, and resides with her son, the Judge, is a daughter of the late Richard Howell, a major in the revolutionary war, in the New Jersey line. He was singularly honored for his services by his fellow-citizens, having been chosen governor of New Jersey nine times in succession. Mrs. Agnew was one sf the little girls dressed in white who strewed flowers before tha great and good Washington when he passed under the triumphal arch erected on Trenton bridge. Of this scene Irving remarks: "Never was ovation more graceful, touching, and sincere, and Washington, tenderly affected, declared the impression of it on his heart could never be effaced." The brothers of Mrs. Agnew, including Major Richard Howell, so long in the Custom House, Philadelphia, were nearly all in service in the war of 1812. The youngest of them, Franklin Howell, was a lieutenant in the navy, and lost his life by the shattering of a spar on board the ill-fated President in her fight with the Endymion, of New York Her brother William Howell, Esq., a lieutenant in the land service, removed a number of years ago to Nachez., Miss., and is the father of the present Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the first Mrs. Davis having been a daughter of the late President Taylor.

Dr. Agnew moved many years ago with his family to Western Pennsylvania, and settled temporarily in Butler county; thence he removed to Pittsburgh to educate his sons. Judge Agnew received his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, then in charge of the late Robert Bruce, D. D., and of the late John Black, D. D., the father of the distinguished and lamented Colonel Samuel W. Black. These were noble men, ripe scholars, being graduates, the one of Edinburg and the other of Glasgow University, Scotland. After graduating in 1825, the Judge studied law in the office of the late Judge Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1829, and in the same year removed to Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided to the present time, gathering by his unobtrusive course in his daily life and by his great merit. influence with his years. No more patriotic or enlightened gentleman has ever been presented to the people of a great and prosperous State than Judge Agnew, and that he is eminently deserving of their votes, the most critical apponent will not deny. In fact, the election of Judge Agnew to the important position of Supreme Judge is a foregoing conclusion.

Pocket Knives of the finest quality, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Sudden Death.—On Thursday morning Mrs. Rachel M'Cartney, wife of William G. M'Cartney, residing on Logan street, was found dead in her bed. Her husband retired at a late hour, after she had fallen asleep, and on waking in the morning he found it was later than she had been in the habit of lying. She had been in delicate health for a number of years, and was afflicted with a disease which was liable to terminate in sudden death. She was a very estimable woman, aged about twenty-nine years, and leaves a number of children.

A Prominent Citizen Dead.—Mr. Frank Johnston, a citizen of this county, died yesterday at "the Meadows," the late country seat of James Ross, Esq. Mr. Johnson was universally known and admired in this community as a man of brilliant talent, rare scholarship and splendid social gifts. He was the son of Mr. Alexander Johnston, of Philadelphia, received his education at Yale College, and after graduating at the Law School there, came to this city about twenty years since to practice law. He married here Miss Mary Anderson, niece of the late Colonel James Ross, and for the last few years had retired from practice, and was living at "the Meadows," a few miles up the Allegheny.

Warm Weather.

Yesterday was a warm day. The heat almost led us to think that the almanac calculators had made a mistake. and instead of this being September, it was still mid-summer. Phew! how old Sol's rays make one blow and perspire. However, it did not stop us in our peregrinations through the city, nor yet prevent our noticing, with agreeable pleasure, the busy hum of industry which resounds from our various mills and factories, and the constant bustle incident to the shipping of goods.

It would astonish a Southerner—one whose ideas have been cramped, and whose vision has been confined to the desolate and abject appearance of the country South for so long a time, just to be privileged for a day to step in and take a few observations of the thrift which is discernible here at every step. Our manufacturers, in connection with our merchants, are busy as bees. The large quantities of merchandize which may be seen on the drays and wagons making their way to the various Railroad depots, is strikingly indicative of the vast business doing in our midst. We are credibly informed that our Glass, Iron, Steel, and other manufacturers, are taxed to their utmost capacity to fill the numerous orders pouring in on them from all quarters. The Railrod depots are so thronged as to compel the companies to restrict shippers to certain hours for sending up their goods. We say again, that we are glad to notice such a bustle—it is evidence of our market being a desirable one, and it shows clearly the appreciation we are held in abroad. We can assure the mercantile community, North, East South, and West, that the manufacturers of Pittsbgrgh can supply them with every thing in the way of trade, from a tack to a Columbiad, it needed, and will at all times regard it a pleasure to sell on such terms and at such prices as must satisfy the most scrupulous.

Pittsburgh One Hundred Years Ago.

Col. Henry Bouquet who commanded at Fort Pitt 100 years ago to-day, was a native of Switzerland—had distinguished himself in the armies of Sardinia and the States of Holland, and on the breaking out of the French war, entered the British service as Lieutenant Colonel. No European officer ever so fully commanded the entire confidence of the colonial authorities of Pennsylvania, during some eight years spent in this then colony. He was distinguiahed for great activity of mind, and a remarkable power of adaptation to the peculiarities of the Indian mode of warfare—then modified by the presence of French officers. In Gen. Forbes' campaign, 1758, he commanded the British regulars, and owing to the ill health of his commander, was really the active field commander of the expedition. During the two or three years that Gen. Stanwix was in command his services were not so prominent—but on the breaking out of the Indian war of 1763—4, he entered upon the active duties of military commander of Western Pennsylvania.

Colonel Bouquet, after extraordinary efforts, succeeded in collecting a small army at Carlisle—not, in the estimation of military men, one-fourth strong enough to make him safe in attempting to relieve Forts Bedford, Legonier and Pitt. The Indians were bold, defiant and confident of success over an army not one-sixth equal to Gen. Braddock's, which eight years before they had routed. Without going into the details of the battle of Bushy Run, fought with consummate skill, against a superior force of Indians confident of victory, on the entire afternoon of the fifth and the forenoon of the sixth of August, 1863, let it suffice to say that Colonel Boquet displayed courage, daring, tact and skill, which ought to immortalize any commander. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we doubt if Leonidas and his spartan band of three hundred men, are entitled to more credit than Colonel Boquet, who, with about the same number of effective forces, for twenty-four hours, kept at bay and ultimately defeated the Indians which had waylaid and surrounded him in the dense forest of that day.

Just one month and one hundred years ago, Fort Pitt received the heroes of Bushy Run, which were thus released from a siege of several weeks' duration. Several of the incidents of that siege may serve for another paper, and then we must give a short sketch of Col. Bouquet's expedition in 1764, against the hostile Indians of the Muskingum country; after which we think our readers will agree with us that Pittsburgh, one hundred years ago, was ruled over by one of the ablest military commanders which this or any other land can boast.

The Effects of Street Railroads.

The authorities of Indianapolis have before them a proposition to build a street railroad in that city, and are seeking information in regard to the effects of such enterprises. Among the other evidence brought before them was a letter from a gentleman who had visited Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland for the purpose of examining the street railroads. He considers that Cleveland furnishes the nearest parallel to Indianapolis in size, situation and prospects, and therefore takes its road as an indication of the value of roads in the latter place. Speaking of the East Cleveland Road, he says:

> I have called on several of the most prominent dealers in real estate here, and received their united testimony to the fact, that this road, since its completion out two miles, has increased the value of real estate in that locality from *thirty to fifty per cent.; and it has been in operation only a year and a half*. As its advantages are being better understood by the people along it, from month to month, the value of real estate near it is increasing constantly and rapidly.
>
> Another great advantage which property-holders have derived from it is that land which they had some time before the completion of the road, upon the market, and would not sell, now meets with ready sale at largely increased prices. It has brought country and city together.
>
> Lands that two years ago were used only for farming purposes, or pasture fields, have become elegant country seats, and splendid, in some instances palatial, residences have been built there.
>
> Many persons doing business in the city finding they could, through the convenience of a street passenger way, secure all the comforts of the country to their families with little sacrifice of time in passing from home to business, have rented or sold their houses down town and built on the line of the road, away from the noise of business and the dust of the city. This is the natural influence of street passenger ways. I have observed it in all the cities I have visited. Elegant villas have sprung up, as by magic, all along the roads I have referred to. Tasteful yards full of shrubbery and flowers beautify these suburban homes, making Cleveland the most pleasant and beautiful city in the West.
>
> The road of which I have above spoken (called the East Cleveland Road) is doing a fine business, and paying a large interest on the capital invested. Through the politeness of its officers I have access to the books of the company, and find the gross average earnings of the road to be over $60 daily, and its daily average expense to be less than $40; thus making a net annual earning of over $7,000 on an investment of $27,000. This, too, is upon only two miles of road.

Imprisoned.—Christina Urban, a young girl of some fifteen years, was yesterday lodged in jail on a process from Court. She is the prosecuting witness in the case of the Commonwealth against Adam Oxenhart, indicted for incest, and it was feared she would not be present when the case was called for trial.

Heavy Business.—The business on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was never so great as at the present time. For the past two days the road has been compelled to run two sections of cars to accommodate the passenger travel, and in the matter of freight the entire capacity of the road is taxed to carry it.

Pittsburgh Club Rooms.—The friends of Curtin, Agnew, and the Union, will assemble at the Union Club Rooms, Wilkins Hall, this evening, when several distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. We expect to see a grand demonstration this evening. All who love their country are invited.

Grand Fizzle.—The friends of Vallandigham were to have a grand meeting at Wooster, Ohio, yesterday, but it proved a perfect fizzle. Every accommodation had been made with the railroad, particularly with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which brought to the meeting, from the east, forty-seven, and from the west, forty-five people. The loyal sentiment of Eastern Ohio wil be overpouring at the election in October next.

Assault and Batteries.—Cross suits for assault and battery were yesterday entered before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth ward, by Elizabeth Schender and Thomas Hughes. The parties were respectively held to bail. Frederick Miller, for an alleged assault and battery on Jacob Schmidt, and Samuel M'Cune, for a similar offence on oath of Benedict Knoer, were likewise held to bail by the same magistrate.

Theatre.—Miss Susan Denin had a crowded house for her benefit last night, and everything went off admirably. To-night this lady appears in two male characters: Rolla in the tragedy of Pizarro, and Colin in the comedetta of Nature and Philosophy. Added to these is the capital Irish farce of Barney the Baron, making in all the strongest kind of a Saturday night bill.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

In the case of Commonwealth against Theodore Frank, Wm. Einstein, Philip Beitler and John Latterly, for disorderly conduct in the office of Alderman Miller, in Allegheny, in May last, the Court adjudged Wm. Einstein, Philip Beitler and John Latterly guilty, and ordered each of them to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution. Theodore Frank was acquitted.

The next case tried was that of John Savage, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, March 28, 1863. The defence alleged that the doors were forced open by a party of soldiers who arrived from the West, and who helped themselves, some throwing money on the counter. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

Important Oil Meetings.

On Thursday and Friday very spirited informal meetings were held at the Oil Exchange. The principal topic of discussion was the fitting up and improvement of the Exchange room. On Thursday evening a number of cabinet-makers and carpenters were notified that bids would be received for the necessary improvements at ten o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time, the committee and workmen did not all meet, and it was only at regular 'Change hours that any plans were submitted. These were not acted upon, and further action will be had to-day. If a full attendance of the members could be had, it would expedite matters, but as it is, the Finance Committee have taken the matter in hand with a determination to push it through immediately. The plan, as we understand it, is to build fifty desks, or more if necessary, upon each of which will be placed a glass case for samples. Each desk will have a drawer, with lock and key, so that the owner can keep his blank bills, contracts, etc., in it. The sample cases will also be under lock and key. An oil merchant renting one of these, can at all times have his samples on 'Change. Business hours will be changed so as to commence at 10 a. m. and last till 12 m.—two hours. When the afternoon mail arrives a merchant receiving an order for a certain kind of oil, instead of having to run all over town, among the brokers and dealers, will only have to step to the Exchange room, and by looking over the samples, can tell who has the kind of oil he wishes to obtain. It suggests itself to our mind that the plan is a most excellent one, and will save our merchants an infinite amount of labor. The rent of the cases will be a source of revenue to the Exchange, and the collection of samples will create an interest hitherto unfelt in the institution. We presume that the cases will not only be used for the exhibition of samples of oil, but for the exhibition of every new article brought into the market that pertains to the consumption or use of oil in any form. We hope that the interest which has so clearly manifested itself at the last two meetings may not be allowed to flag, but may increase until the Oil Exchange becomes—as it should be—the leading institution of the city.

The State Fair.

This annual gathering of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to beheld at Norristown, Sept. 29th, and 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d promises to be of undiminished, if not of increased, interest. The farmers of the Keystone State have this season wrought as busily, as effectively, and as successfully as in any former year. The loss of thousands from the farm, now in the war, has not disheartened them. Labor-saving machinery has, in part, made up for the loss of help. A benign Providence has smiled on their labors. Their barns are pretty well filled; and yet immense crops remain to be harvested. Before gathering the corn and other fall crops, we advise them to rest a little and attend the State fair. It is their own institution, is a useful one, and ought to be sustained by them. It ought to be attended by all who feel an interest in and would thoroughly comprehend the industrial progress of the country. The crops of the country this year will be worth the entire cost of this war for three years. Samples of these products, in the form of improved animals, the cerals, the textiles for clothing, the various crops, butter, cheese, all which sustains agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, will be here exhibited. Why should not the manufacturer and the merchant avail themselves of the occasion. There is something on the fair grounds to be learned by them.

By the farmer there is more to be learned. He has comparatively few days in the year in which to throw of dull care and be free and social. Let him be cheerful to communicate, and he will be sure to receive instruction. Let the days be school days, in which all may be teachers and all learners. What farmer is not troubled to know what of the thousand machines offered, to purchase? Here he may see them in full operation. Every facility for judging of their merits will be afforded. The war, if we may judge from the new inventions and improvements in the old, seems rather to have excited than to have cramped inventive genius.

We do not hesitate to say that there will be no place like the fair grounds for the farmer to go and see for himself what machines offered for his consideration are worthy the purchase. That the agricultural fairs have heretofore proved excellent schools of agriculture, promoting skill and advancing the wealth of the country and of individuals, none can deny. Therefore we say go to the fairs, make acquaintance with your brother farmer, learn what the best of them know, and how to do as the best of them do.

If you complain that there is too much horse-racing, too many horse-jockeys, and too multitudinous outside shows and showmen, go the more for that, to prevent the desecration of so pleasant and so useful a festival. You of course will be on the right side.

Five Thousand more of those fine Card Photographs of Generals, theatricals, copies of engravings, noted men and women on hand, cheaper than ever, below cost, at only one dollar per dozen, at Pittock's News Depot, opposite the Post-office.

Buy albums at the place where you can find the finest, cheapest and largest assortment, Pittock's opposite Postoffice.

Lloyd's Maps of the Unitad States, Mississippi River, Southern States, &c., at the agency, at Pittock's News Depot, opposite Postoffice.

Five hundred different kinds of Pocket Books and Wallets, at Pittock's News Depot, opposite the Post Office.

"Bob, you are missing all the sights on this side." "Never mind, Bill, I'm sighting all the misses on this side."

Arrest of a Horse Thief.—Yesterday afternoon, the Mayor's police arrested Jas. Carns, in this city, who was charged, on oath of Joseph Chamberlin, with stealing a horse from his pasture field on the night of Sept, 4th, in Bedford county, in this State. The warrant was originally issued by Esquire Hook, of Johnstown, but endorsed here by Mayor Sawyer. The horse was recovered from the possession of Mr. Steele, at his public stables, on Irwin Street,, and restored to the owner. The Johnstown police will take Carns to where the offence was committed, in the morning, for trial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington City Items.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The fall in gold to-day is attributed to sensation reports from Philadelphia of the surrender of Charleston. They are doubtless imaginary. A Washington letter states that Gen. Ripley has returned to duty as chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and Gens. Meigs and Taylor, will also return to their Bureaus, from which they have been absent only temporarily since Sunday. Rebel cavalry in small force has been demonstrating on Haxall Run; they in every instance have been driven off and it is not anticipated that the advance means a prelude to a general engagement of the rebels.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, September 11.—A fire early this morning destroyed the boiler works, blacksmith shop, and machine shop of the Globe Iron Works, in south Boston. The fire will cause serious delay in the construction of the two new Monitors, building at the works. Loss $25,000 or $30,000.

Cabinet at Home.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—All the members of the cabinet are now in Washington, Secretary Welles having just returned from the North.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Cotton dull and lower at 67@68c. Flour less active and 5c lower; old flour $4 80@4 85 for extra State; $5 15@5 35, for extra R. H. O.; $5 40@7 for trade brands, market closing dull. Whisky quiet at 50@51c. Wheat dull and heavy, and 1 to 2c lower; common and medium grades 86@103c; Chicago Spring 95c; Milwaukee Club $1 11; Winter Red Western $1 12@1 20. Corn opened heavy and closed fully 2c lower, at 73½@75c for shipping mixed Western; 77c for prime Western yellow. Oats dull and lower, at 64@71c for Western. Wool—Domestic free 61½@68c; Foreign wool more active and firmer; African and French 22@30c; Washed and scoured German and Russian 60@$1. Pork opened quiet and closed scarcely so firm; cut meats quiet and firm at 5@5½c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for hams; bacon and sides quiet; light Western short ribbed 6c. Lard less active and prices unchanged.

Money Market.—Money steady at 6@7 per cent. on call; exchange decidedly lower at $1 42@1 42½, gold unsettled and lower, opening at 29¾, declining to 28¾ and closing quiet at 29⅛@29¼c.

Stocks.—Government stocks steady. Stocks lower and dull, and closed heavy; Chicago & R. I. $1 05¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 79c; Cleveland & Toledo $1 16; Cleveland & Pittsb'h 97¾; Erie $1 03; Hudson $1 30; S. P. & Reading $1 15½; Michigan Central $1 17½; Illinois Cent'l $1 23½; M. & P. 70c; Harlem $1 39; N. Y. Central $1 73¼. Treasury 7-30's $1 07.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Southern White $1 75@1 85; Kentucky, $1 53@1 60. Corn steady; white declined. Whisky firm; sales of 300 bbls at 50½@51c. Coffee active: holders demand an advance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; Wheat dull. Corn less active; yellow 84c ℔ bush. Coffee firm. Sugar held stiffly; stock reduced. Petroleum—Crude held at 35c; Refined held at 58c. Whisky dull.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

By telegraphic correspondence to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from New Orleans, dated September 1st, we have the following:

The guerrillas fired on the steamer John Rainey, of the marine brigade, above Donoldsonville, Louisiana, on August 31, killing one and wounding thirteen. The rebels showed themcelves at Ploquemine, twelve miles south of Baton Rouge, at the same time, and supposing they were the advance of a large force, the Provost Marshal and men left on the steamer Arago.

The famous Provost Court, established by General Butler, has been abolished by General Banks, it not having been conducted according to the principles of military law.

A deserter from Bicton's Texas regiment came into Brashear City, August 30, and stated that on dress parade, at Vermillionville, on Thursday, the 27th ult., it was announced to the troops, by order of General Dick Taylor, that Major General Magruder had been shot and killed in Galveston, a week previously. The deserter also stated that the whole rebel force in Louisiana does not amount to more than ten thousand, scattered from near Berwick Bay to Opelousas and Alexandria, headquarters at Camp Bisland.

It was rumored among the rebels that Kirby Smith had returned from Arkansas, and was at Shreveport. Bicton's Texas regiment numbered over 300 less than a month ago, but all deserted but sixty. Stone's and Louis' Texas regiments are in open mutiny, as they consider the rebel cause hopeless. On the 23d ultimo three regiments of Louisiana troops were dispatched from Vermillionville to Camp Bisland, to quell the munity.

The rebels have plenty of beef and corn.

General Burnside's Operations.

The dispatch of General Burnside, announcing the capture of a rebel brigade and fourteen pieces of artillery, at Cumberland Gap, was read throughout the country with gratification and surprise. The General's plan of operations for the occupation of East Tennessee, seems to have been well laid and admirally executed. While everybody not posted (and the beauty of it was, few were posted,) thought his movement into East Tennessee would be timed by the march of his infantry, under General Hartsuff, direct upon Cumberland Gap. He then put himself at the head of his cavalry, and moved with the utmost celerity to the right of Cumberland Gap, and crossing the mountains, was soon deep in East Tennessee, and was joined near Kingston, as is supposed, by a division of General Rosecran's army. Turning to the left, he appeared at Knoxville, doubtless as much to the astonishment of the rebels as to the gratification of the Union people. The enemy appear to have been confounded by his evasion of the mountain passes, where they had looked for him, and the almost unexampled rapidity of his movements. John Morgan never made better time. Grant's swoop through Mississippi was not more startling to rebeldom. After the capture of Knoxville, Gen. Burnside disappeared for a time. Some conjectured that he would effect a junction with General Rosecrans. But they probably were not informed that he had not his infantry with him. Now, we can see plainly what he was about. The prize of two thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery at Cumberland Gap, tells the story. This appears to be one of the most interesting and brilliaut episodes of the war.

FROM MEMPHIS.—*Memphis*, Sept. 8 via Cairo, Sept. 10.—The *Bulletin* has advices from Arkansas to last Thursday. A Federal soldier, who had been a prisoner and escaped, reports the enemy evacuating Little Rock, to make a stand at Washington. He states that their strength has been greatly exaggerated—they have no more than 8,000 troops.

The steamer David Tatum was fired into by guerrillas, three miles below Napoleon. A number of shots struck the pilot house. No one was hurt. Guerrillas are troublesome between Helena and Baton Rouge.

COPPERHEAD FIZZLE IN MARIETTA.—There were less than three hundred voters present at the great Democratic mass meeting at Marietta on Wednesday, by actual count, including the attractions of the big fat woman—probably the one who seeks the protection of the Democracy to prevent her from marrying a negro—a little boy peddling Val.'s "Record," and a microscopic showman. The entire crowd, men, women, children and outsiders, did not reach five hundred. The speakers were dismal enough, and the receipt of the glorious news from Charleston and Chattanooga acted as an exceedingly wet blanket on the whole concern.

IMMENSE STRAWBERRY CROP.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* says: A prominent fruit-grower of western New York, from a single plot of sixteen acres, sent to market thirteen hundred bushels of strawberries of the Wilson Seeding and Triomphe de Gand varieties. The entire crop was sold at an average price of one shilling per quart, realizing the snug sum of five thousand two hundred dollars, as the product of sixteen acres of ground. We doubt whether any other sixteen acres in western New York have yielded the like sum at the single crop. This may be taken as an instance of the profitableness of thoroughly scientific fruit growing.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.—Since 1790, the slave population of Maryland has exhibited a steady decrease. Then the number of slaves was 103,036, and free colored 8,043. In 1860 the slave population was 87,189, and the free colored 83,942. The slave population is less to-day by 20,000. This tells its own story. Maryland is destined to be a free State, and the rebellion has only hastened the hour when it will be an accomplished fact.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Money has become so plentiful generally, that it causes considerable anxiety what to do with it. Many parties finding themseles suddenly in possession of large means by some lucky turn of the wheels of fortune during this war, that they are rife for speculation at every turn. For the benefit of this class and others, we copy the judicious hints embogied in the following article from the last New York *Independent:*

INVESTING MONEY.

During such a season of general prosperity; thousands in all quarters are anxious to know what to do with their surplus funds. Many of these thousands have had their fingers burnt so often that they are, of course, very cautious about making any kind of investments. Some are hoarding their money—first converting it into gold or silver—in drawers and old stockings, waiting some more propitious moment, when there will be less danger. Now we wish to say to all such persons that, in our judgment, they will wait a long time if they expect to see the country in a safer condition, financially, than now. Money is plenty, and wealth abounds in all quarters. Payments never were made more promptly by busidess men, private citizens, or corporations.

The best security in the world is a bond and mortgage from a responsible party on good productive property. Those who have trust funds to dispose of should first seek such security. Nothing can possibly be better or safer. It can neither fail nor run away, even in rebellious times. So long as we can maintain the Government, real estate should always be looked upon as the best safeguard against loss. If the Government goes to destruction, all securities perish. As a rule not more than fifty or sixty per cent. should be loaned on the cash value of any property, and in that case the lender should hold the policies of insurance on all perishable improvements, in the shape of buildings, etc.

Next to real estate come the securities of the Government. At the present moment, even, we regard U. S. six per cent. bonds, the interest on which is payable in gold, as perfectly safe, and believe that money invested in those bonds will produce a great profit in their *advance*. No one is simple enough to believe that the interest will not be promptly provided for. There is one advantage in holding Government stocks over first class bonds and mortgages. They can be converted into money at any moment without any compulsory process. As soon as the war is over—and it now looks as though the end was near—all Government securities must inevitably rise, and we would not be surprised to see them go up to higher figures than ever before. We advise our readers, therefore, one and all, not to lose a day's interest on their surplus funds. If you have only a few hundred dollars, loan it to the Government. Show your patriotism in this way if in no other. If you cannot shoulder the musket, you can furnish powder and shot. There are thousands of females in the country who have money on hand which should be at work in helping on the cause of freedom. We mean *you*, gentle reader, if you have only a hundred dollars of spare money.

Next to Government securities we regard bank stock as the safest of anything offered. Our city banks are making more money now than ever before, and their stock is sold lower in proportion than any other securities. If the rebellion is crushed—as it will be—these corporations will be in splendid condition, for they hold an immense amount of Government stocks, which will afford them a large profit. This fact alone should inspire general confidence. All the large institutions in this city are now very strong both in specie and national legal-tender currency. It would be hard to damage them much, even with an old-fashioned panic. Other stocks have advanced so much that both speculators and capitalists are beginning to turn their attention to these corparations. We think a decided movement will soon be made in that direction which will astonish the public. They will sell, very soon, at what they are *worth on their books*. This is not now the fact. There are several in this city we could name, which pay eight per cent. dividends, or more, regularly, and yet their stock sells at from ten to fifteen per cent. premium only. Don't be afraid, therefore, of first-class bank stock.

In regard to railroad securities we have this to say. They are sought after by the strongest and most sagacious men in the nation. Any railroad which is not now earning at least six per cent. on its entire cost should be under different management. We mean just what we say. Take notice, old fogy officers and directors in all quarters.

Most roads are now doing splendidly, have all their floating debts paid off, meet their interest promptly, and are rapidly increasing their surplus. The brightest day for railroads has not yet dawned. The time will soon come when they will legitimately earn and pay—unless they begin a fight with each other in competition for business—larger profits than any other corporations.

HOW THE PACIFIC R. R. IS GETTING ALONG.—Slowly iron feet are tramping towards us from the other side of the Sierras. The Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railroad has just issued his first annual report. Contracts for the construction of the first fifty miles from Sacramento have been let, and work is going on bravely. Materials for the great bridge over the American, have arrived, the foundation of two piers completed, and the coffer-dam around the centre piers driven. Six miles, comprising the fifth to the tenth sections, are ready for the track. The next six miles will be ready this month. Six thousand tons of iron have been purchased, and will be delivered at the rate of 500 tons a month. Much of it is already on the way from the East, as are also the turn-tables for the first 50 miles, six locomotives, six passenger cars two baggage cars, and twenty-five freight cars. The reasons given why the Central Pacific Railroad Company did not use the Sacramento Valley Railroad, for its length, are, briefly, that it is built of English iron, is mortgaged for $400,000, and is eight miles longer than the new road, which must be built of American iron, and be able to give the United States first mortgage. The estimated cost of the first division of fifty miles complete, is $3,221,496. The second division of fifty miles reaches to within six miles of the summit, and will be put under contract about the 1st of December. The route adopted is via Auburn, Grider's, Illinoistown and Dutch Flat.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.—There has been a good inquiry in the Wool market during the past week, and prices at the close, owing to the further advance in Gold, are very firm. In fine foreign Wools, especially, the transactions have been heavy, and the consumption of these is steadily increasing, as manufacturers are getting their machinery adapted to the process of cleaning and working them. They are now very largely compounded with the domestic staple in nearly all the products of our woolen mills, and will doubtless continue to be as long as they are relatively so much cheaper than our home grown fleeces.

The receipts here continue rather light, but as these have been gradually accumulating of late, there is, at present, a fair stock of Domestic Wool upon the market, if we except that of Pennsylvania and Virginia growth, which is most wanted.

The sales of Domestic, for the week, foot up some 250,000 pounds, at a range of 62½@75c for Fleece—mostly at 67½@73c—and 65@87½c for pulled, in which there has been a large movement which has much reduced the stock. In Foreign, the sales amount to some 1,000@1,200 bales, chiefly Cape and Mestiza, at slightly improved rates, the range being 32@34c for the former, and 27@33c for the latter. In Canada, sales of 30,000 pounds of fleece at 50@55c, and 20,000 pounds of combing on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

NEW YORK HOP MARKET.—Hops of the growth of 1862 are in fair request, at 17@18c for ordinary to fair, 19@20c for good, 21c for prime, and 22@23c for selected, the demand being mainly for brewing at 18@21c: the stock is becoming considerably reduced, and hence the market partakes of a firmer tone, notwithstanding the less favorable news from Europe which estimates the yield of the English crop at from 130,000 to 150,000 bales; the quality, however, will not be so good as estimated, because the mold had spread so much that growers were obliged to commence picking early. Our own crop is very backward, although picking is progressing rapidly now, yet only about 40 bales have been yet received, against some 500 bales up to the corresponding period last year. The few new that have been received have brought 25c. And now as the new crop is being gathered and cured, it may not be amiss to tell growers not to crowd their goods forward; if they do, prices will recede, but with moderate receipts, the market will retain its buoyancy. Old growths are neglected, and prices are entirely nominal.

THE LATE FROST IN ILLINOIS.—From a gentleman in from the country, who has been pretty effectually through the counties of Kane and DeKalb, in this State, we learn that the corn, tobacco and vegetables have suffered very severely from the effects of the late frost. Owing to the high wind prevailing the injury sustained by the crops upon the highlands is very slight. But many pieces of Corn are entirely destroyed. The wheat crop, however, was so much better than usual, that the evil effects of this severe frost will be neutralized.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE AT CHICAGO.—The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on the 29th ult., with the amount in store the week previous, and also the statement on the corresponding date in 1862:

	Aug. 29. 1863.	Aug. 22. 1863.	Aug. 30. 1862.
Flour, bbls	18,536	14,224	19,000
Wheat, bush	395,857	311,344	313,798
Corn, do	519,974	378,586	1,843,191
Oats, do	447,900	295,007	
Rye, do	25,337	20,277	
Barley, do	20,847	7,614	

NEW YORK OIL MARKET.—Crude Whale more steady. Sales at the East 200 bbls, at 88c, and 700 bbls at 90c. Crude Sperm quiet, at $1 45. Lard Oil in some demand; small sale of Summer strained at 83c; Spring do 85@90c, and Winter do 95c. Saponified Red Oil, 75c. Linseed Oil advanced to $1 10. Petroleum has declined; Crude 35c and dull. We notice a sale of 1300 bbls Refined in bond at 50c, 4c below the highest point. Refined, free, 65@68c.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Great Eastern	Sept. 8	New York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New York	Liverpool.
New York	Sept. 12	New York	Southa'tn.
City of Balt'e	Sept. 12	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. Y.	Sept. 19	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York	Southa'tn.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New York	Southa'tn.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York	Southa'tn.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York	Southa'tn.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York	Southa'tn.

FROM EUROPE.

City Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southa'tn	New York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
City of N. Y.	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New York.
City Manchs'tr	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light...New York...Aspinwall..Sept. 17

FOR HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, &C.

Corsico..New York..Nassau and Havana..Sept. 12

RIVER MATTERS.

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.

Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slackwater.

FRIDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Capt. Honshall has chartered the Nyanza for the Big Sandy trade, to ply in connection with the Scioto. The Nyanza leaves this evening, followed by the Scioto to-morrow.

The new steamers, Ginnie Hopkins, Thistle, and Shamrock, were taken by the Government yesterday. We also hear that the C. D. Millar and Ladonia will probably be taken for the same service.

The Ida May went up to the Seventeenth ward shortly after her arrival yesterday.

The Imperial, which left for Vicksburg last evening, is in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Capt. Patterson has thoroughly repaired and renovated the Anglo-Saxon. She is now in complete business order, and will drop down to the levee in a day or two, and leave for below.

The Red Revenger of the Mouth of Smithland has sold his magnificent cog-wheeler Jullan to Capt. Lovell, of Nashville, fur $1,200.

Captain Milt. Akin has contracted with Dan Richards, of Louisville, for a new Cumberland River packet.

Captain W. B. Till has been dangerously ill at the St. Joseph Infirmary, Louisville. His numerous friends will be glad to hear of his improvement.

Capt. Bob Culley has successfully wrecked the Mary Crane and Trio, burned by the rebels, and has shipped their machinery to Louisville.

Capt. J. Whyte Fowler, the leader of the party that captured the Sam Orr, at Paducah, about two years ago, and ran her off to Dixie, has recently been paid by the rebel Congress at Richmond, forty thousand dollars for her destruction by Tilghman's forces just after the fall of Fort Henry.

Lord Palmerston, the noble steamboat agent at Nashville, is on a recreative tour North.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, September 12. }

Business continues to improve. The demand for the leading articles was more active. In a short time the Fall season will open in earnest. Our wholesale dealers have made extensive purchases to accommodate country dealers who may chance to give our city a call. There will be no occasion to go farther East; they will find that our dealers have made up their minds to sell low for cash. Among the sales were the following:

FLOUR—The market presented no particular change worthy of notice. There was a continued good local demand. Holders have made up their minds that an advance is not far off. The receipts for some time past have been limited, so that the stocks have been reduced. Sales were as follows: 146 bbls Extra at $5@5 05; 70 bbls Extra Family from wagon at $5; 210 bbls from store in lots at $5 75@6; the sales were in small lots.

APPLES—The receipts continue to increase—prices tending downward. Sales 220 bbls assorted at $2@2 25 ℔ bbl; 100 bush at 50@75c ℔ bush.

SALT—Market very firm. Sale of 125 bbls from store at $2 50@2 60 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts were only limited and former prices were well maintained. Sales 56 bxs W R at 12@13c—demand active.

HAY—The receipts were larger whilst the demand was not so active. Sales were made at the scales at $30@34 ℔ ton. In the evening a number of loads remained unsold.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase. The market, however, may be considered firm at the quoted rates. Sales of 3000 ℔s—a good article—at 18@20c; 1000 ℔s very choice at 21@22c. Inferior sold at a variety of prices.

EGGS—The market was unchanged. Sale of 7 bbls from store at 14c ℔ doz.

BACON—We have to notice a fine market with a steady trade demand. Holders continue in an excellent humor with themselves. The sales were—200 ℔s sugar cured hams at 13c; 1500 do at 13@13½c; 6000 ℔s plain Hams at 10¼@10½c; 2500 ℔s do at 10@10½c; 4500 ℔s Sides at 6¾@7c; 3500 ℔s Shoulders at 6@6¼c; 4000 ℔s do at 6¼@6½c.

GRAIN—There was decidedly a better feeling manifested in the market. It seems as if the market was going to open in earnest in a few days.

WHEAT—Sales 450 bush Red from wagon at $1 05@1 06; 700 bush White at depot at $1 10@1 12 ℔ bush.

CORN—Shelled was more enquired for. Sales 1200 bush at 82@83c.

BARLEY—There was a good enquiry, but the transactions were restricted. We quote nominally at $1 02@1 05.

RYE—Uchanged, with sales at 81@83c.

OATS—Not much doing. Sales of 700 bush at 60c at depot.

GROCERIES—Market very firm at full rates and prices tending upward.

Sugar—Sales 14 hhds Porto Rico at 12c; 20 hhds New Orleans at 13@13½c; other descriptions are unchanged.

Molasses—Demand improving. Sales 18 bbls old Orleans at 56; 10 bbls new do at 60.

Syrups—Market steady. Sales 17 bbls at 60@68c—a wide range.

Coffee—Rio was steady. Sales of 44 sacks at 30@31 ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—The market continues firm. Sales of 71 bbls rectified at 49@50c.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

The market was unsetted. Buyers were somewhat shy and took hold sparingly. Holders of Refined were in better spirits on account of a dispatch received from New York announcing a reaction in their favor. Whilst the stock of Oils in this market is large, it must be borne in mind that the principle amount is lots that have been previously disposed of to Eastern houses, and are at any time subject to their order. The stock proper, which is in the market to be disposed of, does not exceed 5000 barrels. This is held by a few buyers, and is a purely speculative movement. The owners being men of ample means, they will be certain to obtain full rates, or else the oil will not change hands. The current retes in our markets were as follows:

Refined—For immediate delivery, 53c; in bond for October delivery holders ask 55@56c; buyers offer 54 for present delivery. Frea ranges 9@10c above these rates. The market is steady and holders firm Sales two lots, comprising 1000 bbls. in bond, at 53c, immediate delivery. For October delivery holders ask 55@56c—buyers offer 54. Sales 100 bbls Free at 63c. A lot of 1500 bbls were disposed of, but the terms were not made public. Sale of 300 bbls straw color in bond at 53c.

Crude The stock is limited. Holders demand 26c for bulk, and 30@31, packages included. A few hundred barrels were disposed of in bulk at 26c; including packages 30@31. Sale of 125 bbls Franklin reported at 26½c. The market does not seem to justify these figures. Sale of 460 bbls in bulk at 25½@26c; 1500 bbls in bulk was offered at 26 without finding a purchaser.

The exports were—

To New York—Refined, 775 bbls; Crude 21 bbls; Tar, 175 bbls.

To Philadelphia—Refined, 271 bbls; Crude, 274 bbls. Total, 1576 bbls.

To the West—Per RR—Refined 690 bbls; Crude, 103 bbls.

BALTIMORE PROVISIONS MARKET.—With no export demand business is confined to jobbing lots. Stocks of most descriptions are light, and the general tendency of prices is upward. We quote new mess Pork at $14 37@14 37½, and Prime at $11 50 ℔ bbl. Western packed Mess Beef at $12@12 50, and Baltimore do at $15@15 50 ℔ bbl. Bacon—Shoulders at 6⅛@6¾c; Sides at 6¾@7c; plain canvassed Hams at 12c, and sugar cured and fancy do, 13½@14c ℔ ℔. Bulk Meat—Shoulders at 5¼@5½c, and Sides at 6c ℔ ℔; no Hams in market. Lard—Western in bbls and trcs at 10¼@10½c, and refined at 12½@13c ℔ ℔.

CHICAGO HIDE MARKET.—The market continues firm and steady with a good demand. We quote:

Dry Flint	17 @14¼c.
Dry Salted	14½@15 c.
Green Cured	9 @ 9½c.
Green	7¾@ 8 c.
Calf and Kip	12½@[illegible] c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—We have little that is new to note in the Provision market. All articles are held firmly, but the demand has fallen off perceptibly, and though firm, the market must be regarded as quiet. The most excitement has subsided to a great extent. The jobbing business in Groceries continues good, and prices of Coffee and Sugar tend upward.

Imports by Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Sept. 11—B Wolf & Co, 1 cask hardware; Cook, Pettit & Co, 7 casks bacon; McCord & Linhart, 100 bbls flour; J Y McLaughlin, 3 green hides; S & J Crothers, 143 sacks feed; Shoemaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Culp & Shepard, 10 bbls apples; J Gordon, 20 pigs lead; B A Fahnestock, 25 do; F Wallace, 150 bars iron; Culp & Shepard, 4 bbls corn; Shoemaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; J S Liggett, 102 bags wheat; Lyon Shorb, 10 bbls flour; R Townsend, 1 keg rivets; L H Voight & Co, 16 bxs cheese; B Moore, 25 bxs cheese; R Dalzell, 10 bxs cheese; [illegible]; Means & Coffin, 5 sacks wool; Wm Carr & Co, 2 boxes candles; [illegible], 1 bbl scraps; W W Greer, 7 bags wheat; J B Godfrey, 1 bag rags; Shepard, 16 bbls eggs; [illegible]; Seibert & Kiel, 1 roll leather; [illegible]; Robinson, 1 bbl eggs; W H & R Bell, 2 bbls scraps; [illegible]; L H Voight & Co, 2 bbls apples, 2 bxs cheese; [illegible]; Wilson, 49 green hides; G H Hoffscott, 150 green hides; B Moore, 1 bbl butter.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Sept. 10.—R Honeggar, 12 bxs cheese; Wm McCollough, 3 bbls rags; J H Floyd, 50 bxs cheese; R Beck & Co, 159 plts [illegible]; Wm Stewart, 2 cars ice; John Moorhead, 185 green tons pig iron; Jones, Boyd & Co, 40 bars iron; Wm M Kier, 1 bx [illegible]; L H Hoilman, 2 kegs butter, 17 bbls apples; [illegible] M Fowler, 8 boxes cheese; W W Franklin, 50 bxs cheese; Shoemaker & Lang, 50 bxs cheese; VanGorder, 60 bxs cheese; J G Kirkpatrick, 5 bxs marble; Cliff Mine, Hon Thos M Howe, 49 Brown, Champlin and one copper; Zug & Painter 2 cars Champlin; Wm Stewart, 1 car ice; J S Liggett, 200 sks wheat; Wilson, Carr & Co, 3 bxs dry goods; J Weyman, 1 bx [illegible]; Frank Price, 2 cars horses; Atwell, Lee & Co, 2 bbls onions, 1 bx [illegible]; [illegible]; Hall & Speer, 2 bbls [illegible]; shovels; Singerly & Meyers, 5 bbls paper; [illegible] Balsley, 5 firkins butter; Frank Van Gorder, 14 bbls green apples; Potter & Aiken, 20 bbls apples; Edgerton & Stewart, 6 bbls apples; J A Fetzer, 5 bbls apples; C D Ohmyer, 10t potatoes; Eli Verner, 1 car horses; Geo Flees, 1 car cattle; Sam'l Huffman, 2 cars cattle; L H Voight & Co, 5 bbls cider.

ALLEGHENY DEPOT, Sept. 11.—W Shank, 10 half baskets; B Watters, 15 baskets; T Tibbs, 14 baskets; B Taggart, 11 baskets; F Taggart, 11 baskets; G Hattie, 2 baskets; P Cummings, 16 baskets; J McKee, 4 baskets; J Best, 10 baskets; W C Dunn, 7½ baskets; G Flower, 3 bbls; W Gibb, 16 baskets; F Carrol, 6 baskets; S Barnes, 2 empty oil bbls; G Ghist, 2 bxs grapes; W Wilson, 1 box, three crocks butter, 1 bbl apples; J Davidson, 11 sks grapes; Engine House, 42 oak posts, 12 iron pipes; E Hamilton, 153 sks flaxseed; D Oberary, 3 sks hair, 5 scraps; Mercer & Robinson, 20 kegs butter; S M Cummings, 5 bbls cement; J P Caldwell, 15 bbls apples, 2 bags potatoes, 2 bbl eggs; M Reed, 2 calves, 2 sheep, 1 basket; V S Hare, 10 baskets, 1 bundle bags, 2 baskets peaches.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.—*Corn*—Received, 117,331 bush; shipped, 96,000 bush. Market firm and 2c higher. Sales were: Afloat—22,000 bush High Mixed at 58½c; 4,000 bush good Mixed at 57½c; 18,000 bush do (to arrive) 57½c. Free on Board—16,000 bush High Mixed at 59c; 5,500 bush No 2 at 56½c. In Store—40,000 bush No 1 at 55½c; 21,000 bush do at 56c; 10,000 bush do at 56½c; 15,000 bush do at 55¾c; 3,500 bush do at 55¾c; [illegible].

Oats—Received 76,550 bush; shipped 5,000 bush. The market opened quiet and closed firm at ½c higher. Sales were: 2,000 bush No 1 at 42c; [illegible] bush No 2 at 43½c; 14,000 bush do at 43c; 4,000 bush do at 43¼c; 4,000 bush do at 44c; 3,500 bush No 2 at 40c—all in store.

Rye—Received, 1,236 bush. Market quiet and 1c lower. Sales were: 1,200 bush No 1 at 64c in store; 4,000 bush No 2 at 60c in store; 40 bags at 65c on track.

Barley—Received, 10,261 bush; shipped 19,850 bush. Market active and 5c higher. Sales were: 1,000 bush No 1 at $1 10 in store; 400 bush No 2 at 97c in store; 400 bush do at 97c in store; 1,200 bush do at 98c in store; 7,000 bush do at $1 in store; 2,000 bush do at $1 02 in store; 400 bush at $1 04 in store; 800 bush common at 90c; 400 bush at $1 10 del; 65 bags at $1 10 del; 300 bags at $1 08 del.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—Sales of 94 hhds as follows: 1 at $4, 2 at $5, 18 at $6@$6 75, 13 at $7@7 75, 6 at $8@8 75, 10 at $9@9 75, 34 at $10@10 75, 7 at $11@11 75, 10 at $12@12 75, 5 at $13@13 75, 2 at $15, 1 at $16, 4 at $17@17 75, 1 at $18, 1 at $21, 1 at $23 50, 1 at $24, 1 at $27 50, and 1 at $28 25 ℔ 100 pounds.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.—The Provost Marshal General has notified Governor Tod, of Ohio, that the Assistant Provost Marshal General of that State has been ordered to prepare for the draft. The quota will be twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

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The Daily Commercial.

A COTTON AGENT.—Mr. Samuel Smith, of Liverpool, who has just returned from India, where he investigated the cotton culture, reports that large supplies of that staple can be drawn from India by excessive prices—in other words, that the experiment is virtually a failure. He says: "There can be nothing but ruinous loss to the cotton interests of England and the continent till the trade with the Southern ports of America is resumed, for it is perfectly evident that the efforts of other countries than India to fill the place of America will prove, at least for many years, equally unavailing. Supposing American cotton ruled for some years at 9d to 12d per pound, Indian would sell at 7d to 9d per pound, a price that would not only maintain the present enlarged scale of production, but encourage a steady increase. India might furnish to Europe at those prices one and a half million of bales annually in the place of half a million, and this, with liberal additions from other countries, might about make up for the deficiency of American cotton."

A RECKLESS GENERAL.—General Payne, of Illinois, commands a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, composed of Illinois and Ohio troops. A soldier of the 79th Ohio sends to the Dayton *Journal* the following in reference to this officer:

One day a wealthy old lady, whose plantation was in the vicinity of the camp, came in and inquired for General Payne. When the commander made his appearance, the old lady, in warm language, at once acquainted him with the fact that his men had stolen her last coop full of chickens, and demanded their restitution, or their value in currency.

"I am sorry for you, madam," replied the General, "but I can't help it. The fact is, madam, we are determined to squelch out the rebellion if takes every d—d chicken in Tennessee!"

This exhibition of utter reckless of means for the accomplishment of a purpose, which the old lady deemed most *foul*, temporarily deprived her of the power of speech, and she passed from the presence of the General without asserting her right to "the last word."

CHATTANOOGA.—The city of Chattanooga used to contain about 5,000 inhabitants, four or five churches, five hotels, two printing offices, a bank, a number of very fine residences, &c. It is in Hamilton county, Tenn, just north of the dividing line between that State and Georgia, situated on the left bank of the Tennessee river, and is the northern terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railway, the southern terminus of which is Atlanta Georgia. It is also the eastern terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and forms an angular connection with the line of the railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Memphis, Tenn. It is 151 miles from Nashville, 432 miles from Savannah, and 477 miles from Charleston. The city is situated on a high bluff overlooking the rushing waters of the Tennessee river, which, at this point, spreads out to a greater extent than at many others in the vicinity. Being the terminus of two important roads, and the most prominent point on another (the Charleston and Memphis), it became the most available place where the rolling stock could be repaired and new stock manufactured. Hence were established here numerous machine shops, foundries, &c., which, up to the outbreak of the rebellion, were doing a thriving business, and contributing, in a great measure, to the advancement and prosperity of the place.

The Tennessee river is navigable for steamboats from Muscie Shoals, twenty miles in extent, above Florence, Ala , up to Knoxville, Tenn., which is 110 miles by railroad northeast of Chattanooga, and of course much further by the windings of the river. The upper waters of the Tennessee are extremely beautiful, varied as the landscape is in wild mountain scenes and pastoral lands. The Lookout Mountains, immediately around Chattanooga, and in which so many deserters from the rebel army are said to have been awaiting Rosecrans' coming, form one of the boldest and most romantic objects to be seen.

SPORTSMANSHIP NEAR LAKE GEORGE.—GEN. SICKLES.—Gen. Sickles is at one of the hotels with two of his staff, (Capt. Moore and Capt. Fry,) and receives the greatest attention from the guests and citizens. They seem to think that too much cannot be done in adding to the comfort of this distingushed patriot and soldier. He is in excellent health, looking better than ever, and astonishes all by his wonderful activity. Rolls ten-pins and is the champion of the "cocked hat;" playes billiards with the mace, and beats many good players who play with the cue. He has been hunting or fishing almost every day since his arrival here. Among his companions on these expeditions are, Gen. Elijah Ward, David Banks, Esq.—who, by-the-by, is one of the best amatuer sportsmen I have ever met, his pistacory knowledge of the lake, and his explorations hunting on its shores, combined with every noble attribute of character, renders his companionship eagerly sought for—those two well-known hunters, Lee Harris and son, who reside here, and the General's aids. The General has shot two deer, the last a bison, killed in the lake last Tuesday. General Elijah Ward, F. Thomas, and David Banks, Esqs., his two aids, and the Harrises were with the General on this occasion. Some of the party landed and went back into the mountains and soon got on the trail of a buck, and drove it down the hillside to the lake. The General was in a boat, hiding behind a small island, and like Hiawatha,

> "There he waited till the deer came,
> Till he saw two antlers lifted,
> Saw two eyes look from the thicket,
> Saw two nostrils point to windward,
> And a deer came down the pathway."

The deer on reaching the edge of the lake hesitated, but the close yelling of the dogs at his heels, compelled it to plunge in to seek escape. After it got out a sufficient distance in the water, the General's boat was turned to the shore to cut off its retreat.

The scene that followed was very exciting; as soon as the deer perceived the boat he turned for the shore, and swam rapidly, but the oarsmen bent their strength and succeeded in preventing him from getting the main land. He then turned for the island. The General, having him in easy range, fired. The dying buck, seeing escape was useless, changed his course, and made for the boat. As he neared its side Harris caught him by the antlers. He made several desperate efforts to get his fore paws in the boat, but Harris held his head firmly down in the water. He was towed to the shore. The bison weighed, when dressed, 230 pounds. Judging by its antlers, it was nearly four years old.—*Cor. Times.*

GAMING HOUSES.—An article in the July number of the *Westminister Review* gives some startling particulars of the gambling houses of the continent of Europe. The reador is doubtless aware that the German gaming houses in general pay a large sum annually to the prince or duke within whose dominions they happen to be established, and that they enjoy the protection as a return for thus replenishing the purses of the petty sovereigns. The history of the Hamburg gambling house is surprising. It was founded in 1840, by two Frenchmen who received permission from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, to establish their house in his capital. They at first lost their capital, and the landgrave lent them 150,000 florins to start again. He evidently found it pecuniarily advantageous to have such a house in his small dominions, to aid his very small income.

The company was organized as "A Scrip Company for leasing the Pump Room and Mineral Springs." The capital in the company was originally one million of florins, more than a million and a half dollars. The market value of this capital last year was ten millions of dollars! The shares were originally five hundred florins each. They were reduced to one hundred florins each, and every holder of a five hundred florin share received in exchange for it fifteen of the one hundred florin shares, without additional payment. On these the annual dividends were fifty florins per share, and had been as high as one hundred and fifty. [One of the Frenchmen who founded the company is now worth four million of dollars! All this from a gambling house, into which, with their eyes wide open to the enormous profits of the company, men pour by hundreds and thousands to risk their money on the hazards of the table. "Breaking the bank," is an old phrase still in vogue at German watering places, but it means nothing. If the bank closes play for the night "broken," it always opens the next day with ample funds, and always wins in the season enough to make its enormous dividends.

There are monomaniacs around the gambling houses, who are constantly imagining that they have invented systems by which they are sure to win. These men are among the curiosities produced by the existence of the licensed gambling houses. They regard the hazards of the game as susceptible of reduction to systematic rule, and are carried away with the expectation, steadily renewed as often as it fails, of "breaking the bank."

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA, *SS:*

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.
ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

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ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S
ELDORADO
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets.
PITTSBURGH.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS..........Proprietor.
se7:6m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
se9

LIQUORS.

JOSEPH ROSS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,
FOREIGN LIQUORS,
WINES AND CIGARS,
East side of the Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN SEIFERTH..........CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,
(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)
Importers and dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,
se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I nevor wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me, When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y,

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world,
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
se9 Pittsburgh, Penn.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Untown:	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Acc'd'n:	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
3d do do	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	4:15 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport:	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSONE, Supt.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Shortest and Most Direct Route
TO THE WEST!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	10:00 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	10:10 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	4:10 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
do Crestline	8:00 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne	2:20 p. m.	2:10 a. m.
do Chicago	8:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Crestline at	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati	3:50 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
do Indianap'lis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville	12:50 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
do St. Louis	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	7:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at	7:10 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
do N. Brighton at	8:36 a. m.	3:51 p. m.
do Alliance at	11:20 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
do Crestline at	6:00 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS:
From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.
Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:10 p. m.
Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.

EASTWARD.
Leave New Brighton at 5:00 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 2:50 p. m.
Arrive at Allegheny at 6:50 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSB'G.
Chicago Express..........2:25 a. m.
Chicago Express..........3:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express..........7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail..........7:05 p. m.

Trains run by Columbus time, which is minutes slower than Pittsburgh time.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, and A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny.
JOHN B. JARNIS, General Sup't,
se7 WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass'r, Ag't.

1863 SUMMER 1863
ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 30TH.
PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 4:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sundays) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 10:50 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 11:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 12:20 p. m; Fast Line 12:50 a. m.; Through Mail Train 12:20 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:05 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:25 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:40 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 12:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

The travelling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed by any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York	$12 80	To Baltimore	$10 00
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Lancaster	8 80

Harrisburg, $7 65.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. se7

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers.
OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,
Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ REPAIRING done as usual. se7

CLOTHING.

KANE & DUFFY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 46 ST. CLAIR Street,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,
se7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAW MILLS.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

T. F. WATSON
PRACTICAL CEMENTER
AND
MASTIC WORKER,
Is prepared to cement the exterior of buildings, with the New York improved Mastic Cement. This material differs from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, and makes a beautiful fine finish equal to stone. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

James McCandless, residence Western avenue, Allegheny, finished five years. T. Bissell, residence Penn st., Pittsburgh, finished five years. J. H. Shoenberger, residence Lawrenceville, finished five years. A. Hoeveler, residence Lawrenceville, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, architects, Pittsburgh.

Address T. F. WATSON,
se9 Postoffice box 1306, Pittsburgh.